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Voters in France Seek Identity and a Future A Country Shaken to Its Rural Roots **Confronts Wave of Unsought Change**

By Alan Riding New York Times Service

PARIS - ft took long, agonizing debates, but the Chateliers finally decided to do the unthinkable on their farm deep inside the green heart of France.

In an ancient stone barn that always held grain, they are now installing washbasins and toilets.

And from their farmhouse, the view of sheep, gentle hills, woods and a medieval chates will soon be of tents and mobile homes. The new campsite, though, is all that stands between them and bankruptcy. "I love the land, the animals, the space," says Guy Chatelier, the farm's soft-spoken

and bearded owner. "It's the end if we have to

But the day is getting closer. Two other sheep farms in the Vendee region, in western France, have already closed. And after the latest slump in matton prices,

'In the French

imagination, the peasant farmer is a sort of nostalgic myth. He's like your cowboys, your

American pioneers. He is

part of the French

subconscious that is still tied to the land.'

Jean d'Ormesson,

French writer

the family of six is living largely off welfare payments and farm subsidies. The campsite is our last hope," Mr. Cha-

telier says glumly. Such accounts abound, And although farmers represent only 6 percent of the work force, their cries for help are spreading alarm throughout France.

Almost every Frenchman believes his roots are buried to the provinces. And as la France rurale agonizes, the sense that the entire nation is losing another part of its identity feeds

a deepening mood of pessimism. Indeed, throughout French society, un-wanted change is sweeping away what was long taken for granted.

Suddenly it seems the state is no longer the great protector, cities are being reshaped by Third World immigration, the sacred art de vivre is under attack from hamburgers and the French language loses daily skirmishes to

English. Even France's self-proclaimed destiny as a

can stay in the Elysée Palace until his second seven-year term ends to 1995. But after first round of voting on Sunday, and the second round on March 28, an overwhelming conservative majority seems certain to control the National Assembly. Mr. Mitterrand will have to "cohabit" with

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conservative prime minister.

Yet, a new government may not make the rench feel much better about themselves. The country's crisis seems to be almost exis-tential, as if the French were mourning the loss of everything that made them proud to be Frenc

Nostalgia for the past, so evident in widespread public support for the farmers in their battle with the bureaucrats, is merely disguising fear of the future.

Philippe Arnaud, 39, is a farmer who grows grains and oilseeds on 30 hectares (75 acres) in the southwestern Gers region.

He is also a combative leader of Coordina-tion Rurale, whose 10,000 followers routinely block railroad tracks and highways, dump produce in town squares and pelt ministers with tomatoes.

Last year, with more publicity than success, they even tried to besiege Paris with tractors to protest curbacks in European Community farming subsidies. "We must always be ready to act," Mr.

Arnaud said. "It's the only way we won't he

forgotten." Fear of a *jacquerie*, then, a peasants' revolt of the kind that Mr. Arnaud might cheenfully organize, seems a plausible explanation for France's rejection of a farm-trade agreement between the United States and the Community in November.

After all, the agreement is part of a global trade liberalization package that, if approved, would enormously benefit the rest of the

French economy. What else, other than intimidation by the farmers, could explain why Paris would sink seven years of trade negotiations?

For years, rural France has been on the defensive. Its share of the population has fallen from 40 percent at the end of World War II to 6 percent today.

Many villages have become ghost towns, and few sons of farmers want to maintain centuries-old family vocations.

When the French close ranks with the farmers, they are fighting to keep alive the identity of all true French.

Indeed, even in cities, the land never seems far away. Every student reads the stories of Marcel Pagnol's bucchic childhood in Provence. Two-thirds of the population has a parent or a grandparent who was brought up

to the countryside. In Parisian homes, cheeses or pâtés or wines of some ancestral region will always be

preferred over others. The constitution even permits -and tradition requires - national politicians to serve Muslim refugees carrying Red Cross aid bags as they headed for safety north of Sarajevo.

A Starving Bosnian Town **Greets UN Supply Convoy**

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Past Service SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Henzegovina - The struggle to get food to the starving Muslim community to Srebrenica took a major step Friday as a 12-truck United Nations convoy carrying 68 tons of food, clothing and medical supplies finally reached the eastern Bosnian

There is an enormous great crowd of people shouting and waving," said Larry Hollings-

are waving," he added. "They are absolutely stunned. The whole town is out."

Earlier to the day, UN relief officials appealed to the United States to send helicopters to evacuate the wounded in Srebrenica and to double the amount of food and medicine it is parachuting near the town, news agencies re-ported. Officials in Washington said they were

U.S. Backs Away From Trade Battle With EC for Now

Upcoming Round of Talks in Brussels Given Final Chance to Settle Dispute

By Tom Redburn

anal Herald Tribum Backing away from an immediate trade showdown with the European Community, the United States announced Friday that it would postpone plans to retaliate against the EC in a

dispute over government contracts. U.S. officials said the delay, by avoiding an embarrassing slap to Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, just after a meeting at the White House with Mr. Clinton on Thurs-der with the more requirement before day, might help encourage a settlement before the issue escalates into a full-scale trade conflict.

The decision was announced in a joint statement by the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, and Mr. Delors, who was in Washington for a two-day visit. "President Delors indicated the European

Community's desire to find a mutually satisfac-tory solution," the statement said. "To this end, he emphasized that at the occasion of Ambassador Kantor's visit to Brussels at the end of March, the EC will address constructively U.S.

No U.S. action will be taken, the statement said, until after Mr. Kantor has had a chance to discuss the dispute with his EC counterpart, Sir Leon Brittan, during meetings scheduled for March 29 and 30.

But U.S. officials warned that the Clinton administration was still prepared to go ahead with the sanctions if the Community did not alter a public purchasing policy that Washing-ton contends unfairly discriminates against American compani

Indeed, rather than bend over backward in trade skirmishes with its historic allies to maintain a united diplomatic front, U.S. officials and analysts said Friday, Washington still plans to be more assertive in pushing U.S. siness interests and opening markets abroad. Although Mr. Clinton played down the threat of a trade war with the Community, Mr. Delors said Thursday evening that he remained "concerned" that the U.S. complaint over ECpurchasing polices could escalate into a more serious outbreak of protectionism on both sides of the Atlantic.

The U.S. action, which would be compared to the formation of the location compared with the bedding on a number of foderal contracts, is likely to have a "negative effect," Mr. Delors said, "and. would encourage those who favor protectionism in Europe."

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U.S. and Japan Avoid **Dispute Over Chips**

ESTABLISHED 1887

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Imports accounted for 20.2 percent of the Japanese semicon-ductor market during the fourth quarter of 1992, unexpectedly exceeding the 20 per-cent target in a 1991 trade agreement and defining a potential trans-Pacific trade clash, U.S. officials announced Friday. The foreign market share reached only 15.9 percent in the third quarter last year, leading to speculation that the Clinton administration might impose sanctions.

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The Clinton administration, caught between a desire to get tough with its major trading partners and fears that it might undercat U.S. exports, is struggling to develop a coherent trade strategy. "So far, you are seeing a case-by-case ap-proach rather than any central policy thrust

coming from the Clinton administration," said C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics in Washington. "But what it adds up to is a tougher stance and potentially a more unlateralist direction to policy rather than the traditional U.S. emphasis on deliberate trade liberalization."

The first big test has now been delayed. An official notice, for publication in the Federal Register on Monday, had been prepared to bar EC companies from competing for a number of federal service contracts. While only about \$45 million in annual business, which consists largely of supplying government cafeterias and other local services, has been going to companies from the Community, the impending ao tion prompted calls from France and Italy for the EC to respond with retaliation.

The postponed U.S. ban was designed as a response to new government contract rules in Europe that give an explicit edge to Community-based companies in public procurement de-casions. EC officials contend the rules, which remand a holigepodge of national testrictions, provide a wider opening for U.S. companies into the market for European government ser-vices. They also say that the provisions are no See TRADE, Page 11

studying the request. Page 2.] The convoy was accompanied by the UN protection force and its commander, General Tension Rises as Georgia

"The French feel cut off from their past," explains Jean Raspail, a writer known for his monarchist views, "so their future makes no

If pre-election polling means anything, French voters will vent their frustrations by throwing the Socialist Party out of office. President François Mitterrand, the wily 76-year-old Socialist who was elected in 1981,

also as mayor of a provincial town or village. The countryside still represents the best of France And so urban France is now proclaiming

an attack on farmers as an attack on the very heart of France. "In the French imagination, the peasant farmer is a sort of nostalgic myth," the writer

See FRANCE, Page 5

worth, one of the 16 UN officials there as the convoy arrived. "They just cannot believe it!

They just cannot believe itl" Mr. Hollingsworth, interviewed over a UN radio, described the reaction of the people as the convoy arrived, the first since Dec. 10 to reach the town living on the edge of mass starvation and apparently close to falling to Serbian forces.

"They are cheering. They are clapping. They

General Morillon had gone to Srebrenica cight days carlier to try to lift the Serbian siege long enough to get at least one food convoy m and to evacuate 200 seriously wounded people. He found a dramatic scene, with several thousand refugees from nearby fallen Muslim villages roaming the streets without shelter, food or winter clothing. People were fighting

See CONVOY, Page 2

White's High Court Seat May Go to a Political Figure

By Thomas L. Friedman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton is much more likely to select a political figure to replace Justice Byron R. White on the Supreme Court than a legal scholar and will emphasize ethnic and sexual diversity in making his choice, lawyers close to the White House said Friday.

Mr. Clinton summoned his top legal advisers to a White House meeting Saturday to begin choosing a successor to Justice White, 75, who announced Friday that he would retire at the end of the term to June or July after 31 years on the court.

The president said he wanted to nominate someone who could be confirmed in time to begin serving when the nine-member court reconvenes in October, but suggested there would he no decision soon.

"We don't have a big bank of potential nominees," he said.

The retirement of Justice White, a conservative, gives Mr. Clinton an opportunity to begin reshaping the Supreme Court early in his term, and aides say he and his wife, Hillary, are certain to iovest a great deal of time and effort in the selection.

They said he was likely to prefer someone who takes generally liberal positions on criminal and civil rights matters, although not some-one whose ideology is likely to make him or her a lightning rod for conservative opposition. Mr. Clinton is eager to avoid giving the impression that he is trying to drag the court to the left the way his Republican predecessors sought to push it to the right.

used to teach constitutional law and I think that there are few decisions a president makes which are more weighty, more significant and have greater impact on more Americans than an appointment to the Supreme

Court," Mr. Clinton told reporters during a the "Jewish seat" on the court, which has been visit to Atlanta. "And I'm going to try to pick a empty since Justice Abe Fortas resigned in person that has a fine mind, good judgment, udd experience in the law and in the problems While it will probably be weeks before a list

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of real people and someone with a big heart." The president would not say whether he would insist on a justice who supported abortion rights. But he did say, "Do I believe there's a constitutional right to privacy? Yes, I do." The meeting Saturday was to include the

chief of staff, Thomas F. McLarty Jr., the White House counsel, Bernard W. Nussbaum, and Attorney General Janet Reno. White House aides suggested that ideological

considerations might take a backseat to the criterion of diversity, which guided Mr. Clipton's cabinet appointments.

At the moment, the two most conspicuous minorities not represented on the court are Jews and Hispanics, although no Democrat has ever appointed a woman. Mr. Clinton had said dur-ing the campaign that he would like to restore

of candidates is assembled, among the names being tossed around by aides and experts is that of Senator Joe Lieberman of Connecticut, a former state attorney general who is a law school friend of Mr. Clinton's; Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York; Guido Calabrese, dean of the Yale Law School, and José Ca-

branes, the chief federal judge in Connecticut, who is of Puerto Rican descent. News agencies reported earlier: The resignation of Justice White gives Mr.

Clinton the opportunity to be the first Democrat in a quarter-century to make an appoint-ment to the highest U.S. court. Justice White was appointed in 1962 by Pres-ident John F. Kennedy and is the only current

See JUSTICE, Page 5.

Downs a Russian Fighter

By Michael Dobbs Washington Past Service

MOSCOW - Georgia moved to the brink of armed confrontation with the Krembin on Friday by announcing that it had shot down a an warplane over the breakaway province of Abkhazia

The downing of the Russian fighter plane, confirmed by the Defense Ministry in Moscow, is the most serious incident in a gradually escalating war of nerves between the two former Soviet republics.

Georgian leaders have accused Russia of waging an undeclared war against Georgia in support of Abkhazian separatists.

Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Georgian lead er, who flew to the scene, called on President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia to act decisively to prevent further clashes

The senseless conflict between Russia and Georgia must be stopped in order to avert another Afghanistan or Czechoslovakia," he said, referring to countries that were invaded by Soviet troops in 1979 and 1968, respectively.

Moscow insists that its forces have preserved. neutrality in the seven-month civil war in the Georgian province of Abkhazia, a strategically placed slice of land on the eastern shore of the Black Sea on Russia's southern border.

At the same time, however, Russian generals have made it clear that they are not prepared to give up military bases in the region, and Mr.

Yeltsin has referred to Russia's special security responsibilities in the former Soviet Union. 'Earlier this week, Mr. Shevardnadze accused Russia of supporting a rebel offensive against Sukhumi, the Abkhazian provincial capital, which is still in Georgian hands. The Georgian anthoritics said that Russian planes had bombed Sukhumi, killing more than 60 civil-ians and damaging hundreds of houses.

But Russia's defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, said that the bombing raids had been carried out by Georgian Sukhoi-25s in Russian markings and accused Georgia of "lies and provocation."

Mr. Shevardnadze, a former Soviet foreign minister who returned to his native Georgia a year ago in an attempt to heal political wounds caused by the violent overthrow of the ultrana-tionalist president, Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia, described General Grachev's claims as "unprecedented cynicism."

"These are ravings that originated in Russian intelligence and imposed on Grachev," he said.

Russian paratroops have declared a threemile "exclusion zone" around a Russian mili-tary base in the seaside town of Eshery, in Abkhazian-held territory a few miles north of Sukhumi, and threatened to destroy any Georgian plane in the vicinity. According to a recent report by Radio Liberty, the Eshery military base houses a secret seismic laboratory that is

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Athens Unveils Vast Project For 'Archaeological Park'

ATHENS — The Greek government launched a multimillion-dollar urban renewal plan on Friday to make the capital's center an "archaeological park" with walkways linking monuments that were the glory of ancient Athens.

"We want Athens, the birthplace of Western democracy, to be a fitting historical capital for Greece and for Europe," Culture Minister Dora Bakoyanni said.

The conservative government will pump \$550 million into the vast public works project over five years, giving a long overdue facelift to the European Community's most polluted and randown capital. Mrs. Bakoyanni said her program had the full backing of the government. Work would start immediately to link ancient sites with

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Cir sprawling pedestrian walkways and new parks. The plan is scheduled for completion by 1998. SOT

At the heart of the project, which includes numerous tunnels and ioex spot bridges across the city center, is a new four-kilometer pedestrian Ken roadway. It will run from Plato's Academy in the west, past the fifthager century-B.C. market and Areopagus hill. The roadway will skirt the H monuments of the Acropolis, pass the columns of the Temple of Olympian Zeus and finish at the white marble Panathenian stadium. put "

When it is completed, tourists will be able to cover the entire distance on foot, reading or listening to historical recordings chronistan cling the city's past.

go n the (We are starting to build a new Athens, Mrs. Bakoyanni said. "This project won't solve all of our problems, but it's a real start and along with the new metro it will improve the quality of daily life for all Athenians.

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Kiosk

BOGOTA (Reuters) - The police shot and killed a chief aide to rabio escobar Gavina, head of the Medellin urug ring, on Friday, the authorities said. Mario Castano, who headed Mr. Escobar's military operations, was killed in Medellin after an informer told the

police where he was, officials said. The incident lowered expectations that Mr. Escobar might surrender soon. The police had said that Mr. Escobar, after losing many trusted aides and being the target of a manhunt, reportedly had been

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General News China may have overplayed its Hong Kong card. Page 5.

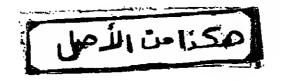
Business / Finance The French conservative alli-The Dollar ance tried to talk up a pres-New York, DNF sured franc. Page 9.

Pound Money Report Yen Ethical profits, non-U.S. na-tionals make the Clinton sacri-FF

fice, insurance claims, boom-Crossword ing U.K. banks. Pages 14, 15. Weather



NOON PRAYERS - A Palestinian boy walking among worshipers at Jerusaleus's Al Aqsa mosque during noon prayers on the last Friday of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan. More than 180,000 Arabs attended the prayers. Also on Friday, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin returned to Israel after cutting short talks in the United States to deal with a wave of Arab-Israeli violence at home.



Police Kill Aide to Escobar

willing to arrange a surrender.

Send Helicopters for East Bosnia Wounded, UN Asks U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches GENEVA — United Nations relief officials appealed to Washington on Friday to send helicopters to evacuate the wounded from the Muslim town of Srebrenica in castern Bosnia and to double the amount of food and medicine it is parachuting into the town.

A spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Ron Redmond, describing the plea from his boss, Sadako Ogata, to Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, said 60,000 townspeople, mainly Muslims, faced death through exposure and starvation.

In Washington, Mr. Christopher said, "We'll study that very carefully." Mrs. Ogata told Mr. Christopher and

the U.S. national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, that people were dying in Srebrenica at the rate of 40 a day. Mr. Redmond said even UN staff members there had been reduced to eating only every other day and were contracting stomach illnesses from polluted water. and drop emergency supplies. "Throughout this conflict there was only so much that the UNHCR could do

UN aid convoy finally reached the town. It was not clear whether the success of the convoy would ease pressure for new American action. Mr. Redmond said Mrs. Ogata had asked the United States, "as the main player in the airdrops, to increase the

The request was made hours before a

metric tonnage to at least 60 metrie tons a day and possibly to use heavy belicopters to evacuate the wounded as well as to provide supplies to the area." American planes made their 11th air-

drop over the town on Thursday night, parachuting 32 tons of food and a ton of

medical supplies, U.S. officials said. Mr. Redmond said the high commis-sioner's office had put forward several options to the U.S. administration, including doubling the tonnage of the airdrop, making daylight airdrops, and using helicopters to evacuate the wounded

a humanitarian organization." Mr. Redmond said, referring to the commis-sioner's office. "That's why oow we are at

the end of our rope." He added: "We're asking the interna-tional community and international leaders if they can come up with some other ideas for getting assistance through. Because if we can't do it by land, 60,000 lives are at stake and we're going to have to find some other way to do it."

Asked about the risks of using helicopters, which might draw Serbian fire, he replied: "It's going to have to be weighed. What sort of risk do you take in order to save thousands and thousands of inno-

cent people?" Srebrenica was heavily shelled over-night and again Friday, when Mr. Red-mond said 900 shells had been counted in a 15-minute period.

"It appears the fighting is extremely avy," he said, "and the Bosnian Serb heavy." forces appear to be tightening their stranstehold on Srebrenica."

In Bonn, German officials, responding to protests from Bosnian Serbs, said Friday that they had made no decision on whether to join the airdrops.

The Bosnian Serbs had protested to the United Nations and U.S. military commanders about Bonn's plan to join the airdrop after German Air Force crews and planes began training with U.S. forces this week.

"So far no decision has been made by the chancellor, the cabinet or any other body in the government about whether German planes will or will not join the airdrop." Chancellor Helmut Kohl's spokesman. Dieter Vogel, said at a news conference

The Bosnian Serbs said in a statement that they objected to German involvement because of Nazi Germany's occu-pation of Yugoslavia during World War II. Mr. Vogel said the training with U.S. forces did not mean that Bonn had given approval for three German cargo planes

to join the airdrop from the U.S. air base near Frankfurt.

Asked whether Bonn's decision would be influenced by the Bosnian Serbs' onjection, Mr. Vogel said, "Certainly not."

He added that he was not aware of any agreement like the one the Bosnian Serbs say they have with UN and U.S. military officials restricting which nations could join the airdrop.

In Washington, Mr. Christopher said the United States was encouraged that there was growing support in the United Nations to enforce a no-flight zone over

Bosnia using military force. "The United States has long been in favor of enforcement of the 'no-fly' e," he said. "I think it's an indication of the activity we've shown in this area." The Security Council was to meet Friday to discuss a draft resolution being circulated by France on enforcing the air exclusion zone although adoption is not expected until Monday at the earliest, diplomats said. (Reuters, AP)

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Finnish President Won't Run Again

HELSINKI (Reuters) - President Manno Koivisto, 69, announced Friday, as expected, that he would not run for a third six-year term in Finland, which is in the grip of its deepest recession this century.

Several leading politicians, including four ministers in the embanied center-right government, are planning to run for the office in January A former prime minister, Kalevi Sorsa, is expected to run in the Soc Democratic Party's primary elections this spring. Other possibilities include Marth Aluissan, a former UN underscretary-general, Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen and Raimo Ilaskivi, a former mayor of Heigin.

KI. Mr. Koivisto has served since 1982, succeeding Urbo Kekkonen, who became president in 1956. During Mr. Koivisto's terms of office, Finland has more clearly become a West European state while staying on good terms with Russia. During his terms, the economy enjoyed one of the fastest growth rates in the region before slumping after the disintegration of the Soviet Union, a major trading partner. The gross domestic product has plunged about 10 percent over the last two years, and as many as 460,000 Finns are now without jobs.

2 Whites Die in South Africa Attack

JOHANNESBURG (AP) - Two whites were killed and two were

woundedFriday when black gummen firing AK-47 rifles raked rush hour traffic, the police said. One person was arrested. A black militant group, the Azanian People's Liberation Army, Sok responsibility in a telephone call to the South African Press Association. The caller warned whites to expect further attacks in 1993, which he said The caller warned whites to expect turther attacks in 1993, which he said the group has proclaimed the "year of the storm," the agency reported. The Liberation Anny, military wing of the radical Pan-Africanist Con-gress, also took responsibility for several bomb and gun attacks on whites late last year that killed five people. Friday morning, a 35-year-old white woman and her 14-year-old son were killed and a man and a 13-year-old girl were wounded when their car was attacked on a highway outside Johannesburg, the police said. Up to six hlacks in a stolen car camed out the attack and also shot at a scond are driven by a white woman permuty misting her. the police said

car driven by a white woman, narrowly massing her, the police said

Abortion Pill to Be Tested in U.S.

PARIS (AP) — An abortion pill will be tested on thousands of American women in hospitals and clinics, the drug's Freach manufactur-er said Friday. "We project that between 10,000 and 20,000 women will receive the pill as patients in certain American hospitals and clinics," said Dr. André Ulmann, director of endocrinology for Roussel-Uciaf. The company is reviewing offers by a few U.S. medical organizations to test

The proposed clinical trials, which could begin in two months, will not focus on the pill's medical properties — they have been established in Europe — but how to safely administer it in the U.S. health system in the United States, the spokeswoman said. Roussel-Uclaf has been wary about marketing the drug in the United States, fearing protests from antiabortion groups.

Belgium Rejects Mobuto's Choice

BRUSSELS (AP) — The Belgian government on Friday criticized the appointment in Zane of a new prime minister by President Mobium See Seko and continued to back the prime minister chosen by the fletiging democratic institutions of the country. Mr. Mobutu appointed Fanstin Birindwa prime minister Wr

even though the National Sovereign Council, which aims to which zat toward full democracy, remained committed to Marshal Monarchains Etienne Tshisekedi

"The Belgian government considers it unacceptable that the mine minister of Zaire is appointed without taking the transitional incoming of the NSC, which is the only representative of the Zairian people, into account," a Belgian government statement said.

Judge Confirms N.Y. Post Purchaser

NEW YORK (UPI) - A federal bankruptcy court judge combine Abraham Hirschfeld, a real-estate developer, on Friday as sole buyer of the New York Post, and said that anyone else wishing to buy the financially strapped daily newspaper would have to apply to Mr. Hirshi-

Judge Francis Conrad said the sale of the 192-year-old enterprise to Judge Francis Contracisition and the same or the 122 Judge the and apply the Mr. Hirschfeld, 72, was a "done deal" and that no one else need apply the the court for the purchase of the nation's oldest continuously pr daily newspaper. "The sale was approved," the judge said. "There will be no more bids."

Judge Conrad said that included Steven Hoffenberg, who was nam purchaser of the newspaper by the same court in January, but who was ousted by Mr. Huschfeld. The judge said that if Mr. Hoffenberg wanted to sue Mr. Huschfeld for breach of contract he could do so.

For the Record 20 Romania's minority leftist government survived a no-confidence vite Friday. The senate leader, Oliviu Gherman, announced a 260 to 1955, result in the government's favor. A U.S. drug enforcement sgent in Nigeria was wounded in an attack that the police believe was an assassingtion attempt organized by Nigat-an drug barons, a local newspaper reported Friday. The military gover-ment has been cooperating with U.S. and European anthorities to cup the flow of drugs from Nigeria. 148

When to Deploy: **U.S. Aides at Odds**

By Doyle McManus

Los Angeles Times Service WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration's first apparent internal dispute on a major foreign policy issue surfaced this week, revealing that Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and Defense Secretary Les Aspin are at odds on how to approach the politically explosive question of sending U.S. troops to Bosnia-Herzego

Mr. Aspin, reflecting the caution of General Colin L. Powell and other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, wants to spell out strict conditions that would have to be met before U.S. forces were committed to enforce any negotiated peace agreement in Bosnia. In a television interview this week, he said the administration should insist on a genuine cease-fire, a withdrawal of Serbian troops from some areas and other measures before sending soldiers into Bosnia. Otherwise, he warned, "you could have a situation where people are getting killed." But Mr. Christopher wants to avoid spelling out conditions now

- because that might touch off a national debate over the issue and raise doubts about the U.S. commitment to take part in a peacekeeping force.

It's "premature" to be discussing the issue of what assurances U.S. forces would need, he told reporters Thursday

"Until we see the final shape of the plan," be said, "I don't think we can determine the basis of enforcement."

Mr. Aspin's proposal "isn't an administration position," another State Department official said pointedly.

Aides to both men scramhled to deny that their bosses' conflicting approaches reflect any serious disagreement. Mr. Christopher and Mr. Aspin do not disagree sharply on the substance of the conditions the defense secretary proposed, they said. Instead, they disagree on a question of timing: Should the issue of deploying U.S. troops be debated now or later?

Still, that conflict reflects a significant difference in their ap-proaches to the issue — and a hidden dilemma in the U.S. strategy for negotiating a peace agreement among the Bosnian Muslims Serbs and Croats.

When the administration announced last month that it was joining the United Nations-sponsored negotiations, Mr. Christopher promised that the United States would participate in a peacekeeping force if a viable settlement were reached. The promise was intended to persuade the Muslim-led Bosnian government that any agreement it

signed would be enforced. The U.S. negotiator, Reginald Bartholomew, privately assured the Bosnians that the American commitment to peacekeeping was solid. UN negotiators said they envisioned a plan that would put U.S., West European and even Russian troops on the ground within 72 hours of a peace agreement. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization drew up plans for a force of at least 50,000 troops.

But while Mr. Christopher and aides were stressing the U.S. commitment to send troops, Mr. Aspin and General Powell were worried that the commitment might appear too broad, officials said. "Signing isn't what counts," Mr. Aspin said Sunday, adding. "There are these military parts of the agreement that have to be implemented: a cease-fire within 72 hours, withdrawal, lifting the siege of places like Sarajevo, letting people out of the prison camps." The Serbs and other factions should implement those steps first, to prove that they are serious about the agreement, before U.S. troops go in, Mr. Aspin said.

SEEKING A WAY OUT IN PORT-AU-PRINCE -A U.S. Consulate security guard directing Haitians who are anxious to apply for political asyhum in the United States. More than 100 applicants came to the consulate after a resident of their neighborhood reportedly was arrested and beaten by soldiers for possessing a photo of the exiled president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Tokyo Eyes April 19 G-7 Talk Italy Holds It Will Be Host of Ministers' Meeting on Aid for Russia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO - Japan expects to be host to a meeting of Group of Sev-en finance and foreign ministers around April 19 to discuss emergency aid to Russia, Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe said Friday.

venue for the aid conference since

it was due to host the annual G-7

forms under threat by conserva- extension of the Clinton-Yeltsin tives in the country's supreme legismeeting. lature. Mr. Clinton is to meet Mr. Watanabe said in parlialature. Mr. Clinton is to meet President Boris N. Yeltsin in Vancouver on April 3 and 4. Tokyo-Moscow relations, al-

ment that Japan was adopting a more realistic diplomatic policy toready cool, turned icy when Mr. Japan and Russia "are edging Yeltsin abruptly canceled a visit to closer together and Japan is begin-Japan in September oo four days' ning to implement realistic diplonotice, citing Japan's intransigence macy," he told a budget committee

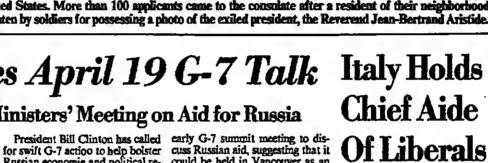
Russian economie and political re- could be held in Vancouver as an

ward Russia. He did not elaborate. Japan and Russia "are edging

in a long-standing territorial dis- session.

corruption charges, the news agen-

feld. In Scandal



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talks, a Foreign Ministry official said. He said Tokyo was a natural

Mr. Watanabe said that Japan was looking at April 19 as a "tar-get" for the start of the proposed

CONVOY: Food to Bosnian Town

survive.

(Continued from page 1)

and dying in the struggle to reach what fittle food was being dropped

from U.S. aircraft at night. The French general, who refused to leave until the convoy was allowed in, had turned Srebrenica into a test of wills between himself and Bosnian Serb political and military leaders who have blocked food supplies from the town.

The reason for the Serbian behavior became clearer Friday as Serbian forces reached to within one mile of Srebrenica and shelled the center, killing two adults and two children. The Serbs apparently had hoped to occupy the town be-fore General Morillon and the convoy arrived.

They almost did, but General Morillon went Friday to Zvornik, on the Bosnia-Serbia border, where the convoy was being held up and personally led it through various checkpoints to the town.

[Serbian forces launched an intense artillery barrage on Srebrenica. The Associated Press reported. UN officials reported shells falling at a rate of one a second during a 15-minute onthurst.]

The Srebrenica enclave, with 60,000 Muslims living in and around the town, is one of only three places in eastern Bosnia still outside the control of Serbian forces, whose leaders seem determined to capture and expel all non-Serbs from the entire area before signing any peace agreement.

What happens next remains to be seen. The Serbs have given UN officials verbal assurances that all the 200 seriously wounded, including men, can be evacuated freely provided none are "war criminals" in their eyes. They have also said UN and other outside relief officials can stay in Srebrenica.



One possibility is that the trucks bringing in food supplies will evac-uate the wounded to Belgrade. Another is that they will be brought out by helicopters, possibly to Tuzia, a town in central Bosnia still in Muslim hands.

The UN High Commission for Refugees wants to open a regular corridor to get food relief to Srebrenica on a weekly basis. UN officials estimate the town now needs 150 tons of food a week just to

But whether the Serbian military, oow so close to the town and likely believing it is ready to fall, will permit this or allow a perma-nent UN presence there remains to be seen.

2 Crewmen Hurt In Tanker Fire

Off Dutch Coast Reuters

AMSTERDAM --- Two crewmen were injured and one was missing after a tanker caught fire Friday in a busy shipping lane off the Netherlands, Dutch authorities

They said the fire aboard the 17,000-ton Panamanian-flagged oil and chemical carrier Shiokaze had been put out and there was no direct danger to the environment. A coast guard spokesman said

salvage experts would board the vessel soon to assess whether there had been any leakage from its 2,500-ton cargo of chemicals. He added that the other 19 crew members were "safely ashore."

The Dutch transportation minis-ter, Hanja Maij-Weggen, said the ship had been sailing at a safe distance from land, in accordance with recent International Maritime Organization guidelines. The accident occurred within 80

kilometers (50 miles) of the Waddenzee, an international nature sanctuary for rare birds and abundant wetland life.

The fire is the second such incident in a sensitive part of the North Sea this year. In January the tanker Braer spewed about 600,000 barrels of oil onto the Shetland Islands.

summit July 7-9. Mr. Numata said that the dis-

The G-7 is made up of the Unitpute over four islands, seized from continues democratie reforms, rest. ed States, Britain, Canada, France, Japan hy Soviet troops at the end Germany, Italy and Japan. of World War II in 1945, remained Sadaaki. Numata, the Foreign Ministry deputy spokesman, dean important concern for Tokyo, hut that it was important to supnied that Japan was under pressure port Russian reform measures. to be host of the meeting from Mr. Numata said the Tokyo other G-7 countries more sympasummit meeting would be held as scheduled. "We do feel it's exthetic to Russia's plight. This is not a case of us being

tremely likely that the summit scheduled in July will take place in urged but rather our working together with other G-7 partners," he said. "We are of one mind on this July. with the United States."

France has been pressing for an

East Europe Asks U.S. Not to Silence Radio

By Craig R. Whitney New York Times Service

MUNICH -News that the Clinton administration was considering a shutdown of the U.S. government-financed Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty stations here in 1995 has set off an avalanche of protest from all over Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Listeners say they want to know why President Bill Clinton would want to pull the plug on American support for the forces of democracy and free enterprise now, with the struggle in its most intense phase?

"I hope there is an opportunity to change your decision or at least postpone it until democracy and stability in Latvia is no longer in doubt," Anatolijs Gorbunovs, the chairman of the Baltie republic's parliament, wrote to Mr. Clinton on March 5, explaining that he was among the 21 percent of the country's population that listened to Pacific Term Ensure in human products: Radio Free Europe's Latvian broadcasts. "I hope the electorate in Latvia does not feel that the United

States is no longer concerned whether freedom, democracy and the right to self-determination flourish in this part of the world," Mr.

Gorbunovs wrote. Since Mr. Clinton has called for a special summit meeting of the Group of Seven industrial democracies to see what more they can do to support democracy and the transition to a market economy in Russia, the statioo's American managers hope that the administration will find other ways to cut the U.S. budget deficit than by eliminating the radio services, whose hudget last year was \$211 million

"It's a combination of money, a sort of neo-isolationist mood in the United States and a perception that Eastern Europe is now free, so who needs Radio Free Europe?" said Gene Pell, president of the nonprofit private corporation that runs the radio services under the oversight of the presidentially appointed Board for International

Broadcasting. With a staff of 1,542, down from 1,809 at the end of 1989, and 57 transmitters in six locations, Mr. Pell said, the broadcasters had closed five West European bureaus and cut back shortwave transmissions as it became possible to operate more freely.

"I believe there are other savings that can be achieved," he said. Senator Russell D. Feingold, Democrat of Wisconsin, has already introduced a bill to consolidate the radio services under the Voice of America, arguing that the stations were never intended to support struggling democracies and that the VOA could do that better if it has to be done at all.

Mr. Pell and his management team hope that support for this argument will wane once legislators and the administration focus on what the radio services actually do.

This, they argue, is helping build the foundations of democracy by hroadcasting to the formerly Communist countries in their own languages about what is happening there. They argue that three years after the collapse of communism, few indigenous East European newspapers or broadcasters are yet able to meet the need.

In Bonn, Foreign Minister Klaus cy ANSA reported. The paramili-Kinkel suggested that Russia, if it tary Carabinieri confirmed the ar-

should become a permanent mem-A former member of Parliament Mr. Bastianini was charged with

ber of G-7. "Measured by its great human aggravated corruption and breakand material resources, the Russian ing the law on the funding of politifederation has all the prerequesites cal parties, which is at the heart of to become a permanent member of the country's corruption and bribthe G-7 club of democratic, indus- cry scandal. trial states if it proceeds decisively

PLANE:

air force major.

War Mood Rises

(Continued from page I)

intended to monitor nuclear activi-

The party's leader, Renato Altissimo, resigned Tnesday after he was officially informed that he was along its path to reform," Mr. Kinkel wrote in a commentary for the Mainzer Allgemeine Zeitung. under investigation. (Reuters, AP)

Although the scandal has now touched all the parties in Prime Minister Giuliano Amato's coalition - Liberals, Christian Democrats and Social Democrats, was well as his Socialists - most national politicians have avoided jail because of their parliamentary im-

munity. Mr. Bastianini lost his immunity when he failed in his re-election hid for the Senate last year.

ty in southern Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. Mr. Amato has faced almost daily calls for resignation, the loss of three scandal-tainted ministers and protests by opposition legislators in Parliament, but has said he wants The Russian Defense Ministry said that a Sakhoi-27 fighter plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire while on a "reconnaissance mis-sion" between Eshery and Sukhumi to stay on until the April 18 refer-endum in which Italians will vote early Friday. The Georgian authorities later said that they had on 10 proposals.

recovered the body of the pilot, an The most important is a first step toward replacing proportional representation by a simple majority system. It is expected to pass and The conflict in Abkhazia is just one of several ethnic trouble spots lead to early general elections unaround the former Soviet Union der the new system, probably in involving Russian troops. In the

October. Central Asian republic of Tajiki-Proportional representation has stan, the Russian Army is now openly helping former Commu-nists crush a rebellion led by Musbeen widely blamed for revolving-door governments because of the number of small parties it breeds and the difficulty of forming coalitions.

Antonio Carriglia, the former head of the Social Democrats, was warned Wednesday that he was under investigation for corruption. The governor of the Bank of Ita-ly, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, said the uncertain political situation was hurting the economy because it was

discouraging exporters from repatriating extra earnings realized as a result of the lina's devaluation.

UN Aide Says Baghdad Destroys Its Nerve Gas

BAGHDAD - Iraq has completed the destruction of about 70 tons of its declared nerve gas stocks as ordered by the United Nations, a UN chemical weapons expert said Friday. The burning of its mustard gas Friday evening at a crowded Cal-stockpiles of about 400 tons was cutta train station, killing one per-also progressing steadily, according son and wounding a dozen, includ-

also progressing steadily, according to Ron Manley, a British expert of

TRAVEL UPDATE

Britain could have European-style cafés, selling alcohol and food, and more children in pubs under government plans announced Friday. Hone Secretary Kenneth Clarke has proposed a new category of license allowing the sale of alcoholic drinks in café style premises. He hopes to encourage the development of "premises for civilized moderate consump-(Reuters) tion of alcohol, instead of heavy drinking"

Seven people have died and seven have been hospitalized from choicit, in Tanzania's eastern districts of Kilosa and Morogoro, health officiality said Friday. A total of 110 people died of the disease in Morogoro last TAFPI year, officials said

India Sees a Sloppy Plot In Bombay Bombings

southern city of Madras said they had seized a cache of 14 small By Steve Coll Washington Post Service NEW DELHI — Indian police said Friday that they had identified

for others.

extradition cases.

ing five policemen.

• • •

bombs. The succession of large bomb explosions at key commercial sites in Bombay on March 12, followed most of the Bombay residents who planted the bombs that killed more by a large blast in central Calcutta on Wednesday that killed 86 peo-ple, have raised fears of further than 250 people in India's commercial capital, and they described the attack as a sloppy terrorist conspir-acy organized at least partly by a local Muslim family involved in terrorist attacks. But Indian police and politicians say they do not have any evidence to suggest that the bombings are part of a singleorganized crime. But the police have not disclosed

conspiracy. In Calcutte on Friday, the chief any certain motive for the March 2 bombings and said that they still minister of West Bengal state, Jyou Basu, told the state assembly that did not know whether the Bombay Muslim family members named as explosives experts had determined that the blast that destroyed two the principal suspects carried out the bombing attack on their own or buildings in Calcutta, burying many victims in the rubble, had The United News of India reported that two leading members of the accused family, Yaqub and been caused by a large amount of

ordinary explosives readily available in India Ismail Memon, have been detained Police in Bombay have said that by the United Arab Emirates gov-erament in Dubai, where at least

last Friday's blasts were caused by six family members fled immediplastic explosives that almost cerately before and after the bombings tainly came from abroad. in Bombay, according to Indian

They said they have uncovered a police. The two Memons are dedeliberate, if poorly organized, terscribed by Indian police as gold, rorist conspiracy tied to local Musforeign currency and narcotics lim gangsters and revolving around the Memon family.

smugglers. India and the Emirates have no A senior police official, M.N. extradition treaty and have had dis-Singh, snid that 11 people had been arrested in the Bombay investigaputes in the past about criminal tion, including two more on Friday.

Meanwhile, a bomb exploded The police said Thursday that some of those arrested and inteno gated had disclosed that the Me. mon family paid up to \$160 in cash to a number of Bombay residents

the UN Special Commission super-vising Iraq's compliance with Gulf Another bomb went off in cea-tral Bombay on Friday afternoon, with explosives to the sites of last causing no injuries. Police in the Friday's bombings.

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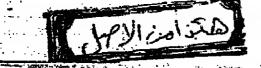
Ahkhazians, an ancient Cauca-sian people who now account for less than 20 percent of the popula-tion in Ahkhazia, have traditionally looked to Moscow for support against the more numerous Geor gians. But Russia also has strategic reasons for wanting to maintain a military presence on the Black Sea, particularly following the "loss" of Crimes and Ukraine.

Despite his international reputation as a peacemaker, and an overwhelming victory in Georgian presidential elections in October, Mr. Shevardnadze has so far made little beadway in dealing with Georgia's

internal problems. His attempts to restore political stability to the republic of 5.5 million people have been stymied by ethnic turmoil in

Abkhazia, economic chaos, and quarrels among his advisers.

lim fundamentalists and middle class intellectuals. Last year, Russian military units successfully blocked an attempt by the Moldovan authorities from re-establishing control over the breakaway "Dniester republic," largely popu-lated by ethnie Ukraimans and Moldovans.



FIRST 100 DAYS / PRESIDENT

House Approves Clinton's Plan to Stimulate Economy

By Eric Pianin ington Post Service WASHINGTON - The House

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has approved the broad outlines of President Bill Clinton's five-year aconomic plan, a new Democratic vision for reinvigorating the economy and reducing the deficit by \$510 billion that would require a huge tax increase, bruising cuts in defense and mission "" defense and major "investment" spending.

Under the plan, adopted as part of) multiyear budget resolution, Pentagon spending over the next five years will be slashed by \$115.7 billion more than was recommended by President George Bush - a move that will cause widespread layoffs in the defense industry and fuel additional base closings. To help finance Mr. Clinton's

domestic spending initiatives and to reduce the deficit, the budget resolution, which was approved by a vote of 243 to 183 on Thursday, also would net about \$249 billion in new revenue, one of the largest tax increases in U.S. history. . By a slightly smaller margin, 230

to 195, the Democratic-controlled ouse also approved a \$16.2 biltion economic stimulus package, after opposition from Representafive Charles W. Stenholm, Democrat of Texas, and other conservative Democrats melted in the face of vigorous last-minute lobbying by Mr. Clinton and congressional leaders

Mr. Clinton on Friday called House passage of his budget and jobs bill "a wonderful beginning" and immediately turned his atten-

tion to the Senate debate on the plan, The Associated Press report-

["We still have a great deal of work to do," Mr. Clinton said Thursday at a breakfast for House members who had backed the plan. ["It is a wonderful beginning, but it is just a beginning and let's all of us determine that we're not going to quit until our job is done," he said.}

Mr. Clinton had spent several late nights this week telephoning House members to solicit support. The president is a very powerful lobbyist," said Mr. Stenholm, who was blocked by the leadership from offering an amendment that could have eliminated more than half the stimulus. "We struck out."

The Senate, which is debating its version of the budget resolution, is likely to vote next week on the resolution and the stimulus package. Senator Herbert H. Kohl, Democrat of Wisconsin, notified the Senate leadership on Thursday that he intended to offer a variation of Mr. Stenhohm's amendment.

Asked if he would he able to deliver Senate Democrats in support of Mr. Clinton's stimulus package, George J. Mitchell, the majority leader, said, "I have never failed once in 13 years in the Senate to deliver my vote. And that's stead of the trickle-down philosoabout as far as I'm prepared to go THOW

The vote on the House budget resolution, coming barely a month after Mr. Clinton onveiled his plan, marked a major victory for the president, who has staked the suc-



President Clinton playing with children during his tour Friday of the Downtown Child Development Center in Atlanta.

cess of his administration on swift investment - over consumption. enactment of his short- and longterm economic strategies.

E. Wise Jr. of West Virginia, a leading House liberal, in defending It also marked a major change in the national economic debate. Inthe plan. House Republicans hlasted the phy of Reaganomics and conservative distrust of government Democratic plan as more of their activism, the Clinton program hinks old "tax and spend" policies. They

economic growth to aggressive in- argued that Americans eventually tervention in the public and private sectors and favors targeted new spending — what Mr. Clinton calls

"There's a new breeze blowing here," said Representative Robert ing the top income-tax and corpo-

The King Verdicts, Round 2

L.A. Plans to Mobilize Police, Then Announce Jury Vote

has given high priority to tactical

Chief Williams has said that he

will put 7,000 of his 7,800-member

force on the streets when the ver-

dicts are rendered and has vowed

that the police response will be dif-

"deliberately vague" about specific

plans to cope with unrest, which is widely expected here if the officers

are again acquitted. But Dan

Schnur, the governor's spokesman,

said state emergency planners and

local police agencies had made de-

tailed conongency plans and coor-dinated them with federal authori-

ties, presumably including U.S.

District Judge John G. Davies, who

is presiding at the trial.

Mr. Wilson said be was being

ferent this time,

training in the event of unrest.

economic expansion and add to the deficit.

down the size of government to provide more freedom to grow up the private sector." That, he said, would generate the tax revenues needed to reduce the deficit.

The negotiations in recent weeks rate-tax rates and levying a broad- between the administration and based energy tax would frustrate conservative House Democrats between the administration and who demanded more in spending deficit, In contrasting Republican alter-natives to Mr. Clinton's plan, Mr. and the fact that overall federal

Armey said, "We ought to grow spending will continue to mount,

★ POLITICAL NOTES★

Page 3

Oregon Gets Green Light on Medicald Test

WASHINGTON - The Clinton administration granted a waiver Friday allowing Oregon to proceed with an experimental plan to allow more poor people into its Medicaid program but limit the services they get. Health and Human Services Secretary Donna E. Shalala, however,

imposed special terms and conditions that Oregon must meet to ensure it maintains adequate services to Medicaid recipients.

The Bush administration denied Oregon a waiver last August, saying the experiment would violate the rights of the disabled. But President Bill Clinton, then a candidate, said he would grant it.

"The president believes that the federal government must give states the flexibility to design new approaches to their local prob-lems, provided that these proposals meet federal standards," Ms. Shalala said.

Backers of the Oregon plan say it could prove to be a model for other states trying to develop proposals to stretch existing health care resources to cover the growing number of people without health insurance

The \$100 million proposal would add an estimated 120,000 people to the current 239,000 Oregonians receiving Medicaid coverage. The expansion would be financed partly by eliminating coverage of the most costly medical procedures and those deemed least likely to save lives.

Under the plan, the state ranks 688 medical treatments and conditions according to such factors as the seriousness of the ailment and the ability of the treatment to improve the quality of the patient's life. Then it draws a line at 568. Everything above that point would be covered; everything below would not.

For example, coverage would continue for such conditions as pneumonia, flu, appendicitis and some cancers, and for most organ transplants. Expensive treatments for incurable cancer and advanced AIDS would not he covered. (AP)

Gulf War 'Ghost' Haunts State Department

WASHINGTON - A ghost of the Gulf War still glides about the State Department. April C. Glaspie, the former ambassador to Baghdad who some say took a fall for Bush administration policy in Iraq, had been toiling away in obscurity the last year or so in the U.S. mission at the United Nations. She is in an exceedingly low-profile job - dealing with environmental issues as a follow-up to last June's Rio Summit

Ms. Glaspie was quietly minding her own business when the new chief delegate, Madeleine K. Albright, showed up in January and gave her five bours to pack up and get out, according to a knowledgeable source.

Now Ms. Glaspie is a diplomat without a job, doing some work in the director-general's office. There was talk of naming her - at her suggestion - sources say, to the diplomatic equivalent of the end of the Earth: a job with the UN operation in Hargeisa, Somalia, in the

In the parties a job with the C/N operation in Prargetsa, Somana, in the northern part of the country that was bardly a garden spot even before the civil war devastated the country. Ms. Glaspie, who is also being considered for a job inside the department, said she did not know where she was going. "The bere waiting for reassignment," she said. "I would like to be abroad somewhere." Surely not Hargetsa?

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"I'd be happy to go there if someone wants to send me," Ms. Glaspic said, (WP)

succeeded Mr. Gates in June and Sergeant Stacey C. Koon, was the Base Closing? Guam, Odd Man Cut, Wants It first defense lawyer to call witness-

WASHINGTON - To judge from the outcry on Capitol Hill, the closing of a military base is something akin to a natural disaster, an economic typhoon that lays waste to jobs and communities.

Guam should be so lucky. While politicians from California to South Carolina have reacted to the Clinton administration's proposed list of military base closures with apocalyptic speeches and vows of tesistance, Governor Joseph F. Ada of Guam gladly would have traded places with any of them.

Instead of fighting to keep a base open, the governor of the tiny U.S. territory, 6,000 miles (9,650 kilometers) west of San Francisco, is working hard to close one.

For years, Mr. Ada and his fellow islanders have struggled to acquire Agana Naval Air Station, part of a formidable U.S. military presence that dates to the recapture of the island from Japan at the close of Would War II.

The official impetus for the base-closing campaign is tourism. Guam's civilian airport is situated on "one tiny end" of the base runway, in Mr. Ada's words, and local officials would like to expand tion to acco cbgoing visitors from Korea. They also want to build an expressway through the property and complain of noisy navy jets flying over a heavily populated area. Guam officials contend that flight operations at Agana could easily be absorbed by Andersen Air Force Base, 10 miles away. "It's almost a hilarious situation," the aide said. "We've got these two large military facilities, both of them virtual ghost towns, both of them within a stone's throw of each other." and the Pentagon "seems to want to keep both of them." (WP)



would reject Mr. Clinton's ap-proach, notwithstanding the November election results and polls

By Lou Cannon

Washington Past Service LOS ANGELES - Announce-

ment of verdicts in the Rodney G.

King case may be delayed so that

law-enforcement agencies can mo-

bilize to quell any civil unrest, the

Governor Pete Wilson said that

"every effort" would be made to

put extra officers on the street be-

fore the verdicts became public and

that National Guard troops would

question whether they will be re-

quired, but the Guard will be

Four Los Angeles police officers

are on trial in a federal court, ac-

was coincidentally videotaped by

The defendants were acquitted

verdicts touched off riots in which

more than 50 people died and

Investigations after the riot

faulted the Los Angeles Police De-

partment, then led by Chief Daryl F. Gates, for its slow response. Mr.

Wilson quickly ordered out the Na-

tional Guard, but it also was slow.

Philadelphia police commissioner,

Willie L. Williams, a former

10,000 buildings were destroyed.

someone in the neighborhood.

reinforce them if necessary.

ready.

state's governor said.

showing widespread public support for the Democratic plan. Representative Richard K. Armey of Texas, a Republican leader,

said the president's plans for rais-

Woody Allen speaking with reporters after a meeting with doctors at Yale-New Haven Hospital.

Woody Allen Is Breathing Easier Report May Clear Actor of Abusing Daughter Dylan

The Associated Press

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut - The document that Woody Allen says confirms that he never molested his 7-year-old adopted daughter also makes clear that he is not a model parent, accord-ing to excerpts published Friday.

The conclusion by a court-appointed team of doctors and social workers that Mr. Allen, 57, did not abuse his daughter, Dylan, strengthens the filmmaker's hand in his custody hattle with Mia Farrow, his former lover and leading lady for 12 years.

But the report, published by the newspaper New York Newsday, said Mr. Allen needed to "estab-lish appropriate boundaries" between himself and his children and recommended that he seek psychotherapy to address his "disturbed relationships" with his two youngest children.

The report also recommended that Ms. Farrow, 47. seek psychiatric help, saying her relationship with those two children also was disturbed.

The report, which the pair had asked be kept secret, will be reviewed by State's Attorney Frank Maco for a decision on whether to bring charges against Mr. Allen, Mr. Allen and Ms. Farrow

Germs Keeping Their Distance

Despite Pursuit by Antibiotics

In 1928 Alexander Fleming, a British bao-

teriologist, discovered the first known antibi-

otic, penicillin. Antibiotics hit their stride

during World War II. hut after 50 years are

beginning to flag. The Washington Post re-ports, because of overuse ot misuse.

Doctors are increasingly confronted with

infections like staphylococcus or tuberculosis

that are resistant to the "wonder drugs" that

once were so effective in controlling them.

medicine at Ohio State University, says an

estimated 50 percent of anubiotics are used

unnecessarily or inappropriately. Cattle are

fed large doses to fatten them for slaughter.

Antibiotics are widely prescribed for colds

and flu -viral illnesses against which antibi-

oues are useless. Some doctors prescribe

Calum M. Kunin, a professor of internal

arrived separately Thursday at Yale-New Haven Mospital and were briefed together. Ms. Farrow would not comment after the brief-ing except to say, "I'll always stand by my children.

Mr. Allen emerged from the 212-hour meeting and told reporters that the report found "I never, ever used my daughter, that no sexual abuse tonk

Mr. Allen wants to visit Dylan this weekend, his lawyer, Julia Perles, told a judge Friday in State Supreme Court in Manhattan. He has not seen the girl in seven months.

He said the investigators indicated that a videotape in which the girl made abuse allegations may have been doctored. He added, "There's a strong recommendation that Mia herself seek psychiatric help.

Ms. Farrow's lawyer, Eleanor Alter, said the actress thought the Yale team's findings were incomplete and inaccurate.

Ms. Farrow accused Mr. Allen of molesting the child in August at Ms. Farrow's home. The couple split that month when Mr. Allen disclosed that he was romannically involved with Ms. Farrow's 22year-old adopted daughter, Soon-Yi Farrow Pre-

broad-spectrum drugs when a narrow-spec-

Patients often drop a course of treatment as soon as they feel better but before the

infection is eradicated. That fosters the

Today, doctors are seeing an ominous in-

crease in infections that are resistant to virtu-

ally every antibiotic. There is concern that the

ability of drug companies to develop new

antibiotics is being outstripped by the ability

of bacteria to mutate and develop resistance.

Authorities are doing their best to cope with

what is variously known as rubbernecking,

gaper block or gawker delay -- traffic backed

up for miles because people are slowing down

to look at an accident scene, house fire or

even n couple embracing by the roadside.

Quickly clearing the scene of an accident, and

putting up portable screens in the meantime,

are only part of the answer. The Verrazano

Bridge offers an incomparable view of New

York Harbor; to stifle the temptation to slow

down and take it all in, the view is fenced off.

"People are people," shrugs Fred Feldman, a New York traffic engineer. "Even when a guy

trum medication would suffice.

growth of drug-resistant strains.

Short Takes

knows that rubbernecking made him sit for half an hour in traffic, when he gets up to the scene he'll be damned if he's not going to take a look himself."

"Many of the best chefs," Trish Hall reports in The New York Times, "consider shopping as crucial as culinary technique." They advise seeing what the market has to offer before deciding on the dinner menu. "A list posted on the refrigerator with meal plans for the next week locks everybody into foods that may not be the best. What if Tuesday is guacamole day and the avocados aren't ripe? What if, instead, there happens to be the most beautiful bunch of blue-green broccoli in the supermarket that day?" Craig Shelton, owner of the Ryland Inn in Whitehouse, New Jersey, advises looking at the produce first, because "the vegetable world is the cornerstone" of an attractive menu.

Advice from Lou Whittaker, 64, one of the most renowned mountain climbers in the United States: "We bave a saying - there are old climbers and there are bold climbers, hut there are no old, bold climbers."

Arthur Higbee

aul Gebnarol, testified that Mi The Los Angeles police, the Na-tional Guard and U.S. marshals King had seemed to have been high on PCP, or angel dust. guarding the federal huilding

nessed the beating.

conducted highly visible training exercises in recent weeks. Slow Start for Defense

The defense of the four officers has got off to a slow start. with prosecutors mounting an aggressive counterattack and continuing to set the tone, The New York Times reported from Los Angeles. Prosecutors presented a much broader case than the one in the state trial last year, but the defense so far has had little new. Ira M. Salzman, the attorney for

Another argument touched on where the trial is being held have by a defense witness is that the Los Angeles Police Department is ultimately responsible for the beating because it sends officers unprepared into dangerous situations. On cross-examination, prosecu-tors have taken aim at defense ar-

es. He argued that prosecutors

abused the grand jury process by

extracting from likely defense wit-

nesses statements that might be

Sergeant Koon is charged with

violating Mr. King's civil rights by

not stepping in to stop the beating. The other defendants are expected.

to present their cases in the next

two weeks. Each of the four faces a

maximum of 10 years in prison and

experts in drugs and in the police's

use of force, as well as other Los

Angeles police officers who wit-

One officet who was at the scene,

So far Mr. Salzman has called

\$250,000 in fines if convicted.

used to attack the defense case.

guments that the officers believed Mr. King was on PCP. During questioning by Assistant U.S. Attorney Lawrence Middleton on Tuesday, a defense expert on PCP conceded that the symptoms of PCP intoxication are similar to those of drunkenness.

A Nuclear Arms Race in Asia?

the rest of Northeast Asia

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service

SEOUL - More than a decade ago, the United States stopped South Korea from building its ultimate deterrent against the threatening Communist government of the North - an atomic bomb of its own. A year ago, the South even went further, pledging that to "denuclearize" the Korean Peninsula it would renounce the production of plutonium, a potential bomb fuel.

But over the past few days, as the country has reacted first in fear and then in frustration to North Korea's declaration that it is withdrawing from the treaty to halt the spread of nuclear weapons, a vocal, hard-line minority of South Korea's legislators is starting to argue

Others, particularly in the milithat the country has made a huge tary, have not been so definitive. mistake. While the government has said it

Asked in the National Assembly is unshakable in its commitment to the other day whether the moment stay nuclear-free, many here are had arrived to reconsider the gov-saying that the debate illustrates ernment's anti-nuclear declarahow quickly North Korea's move uons, the country's new defense minister, General Kwon Young could touch off a nuclear arms race that could sweep through much of Hae, said only: "This is not the appropriate time to talk about the The theory advanced by several matter." But a number of politipolitical and military analysis is cians say that they cannot be that if the North Koreans actually viewed as doing nothing while the

developed a nuclear weapon, and if North builds a bornh. In Seoul on Thursday, American Seoul lost confidence that the United States was capable of protecting and South Korean officials anit against the North's threats, South nounced the completion of joint military exercises, which North Korea would restart a nuclear effort, and Taiwan could be close Korea had denounced as a rehearsal for an invasion. There is some behind. Some believe even Japan, if speculation that this may provide a surrounded by nuclear powers. would be forced to rethink its deeppretext for the North to start talking about rejoining the treaty. ly ingrained commitment not to develop nuclear weapons.

"There is a lot of criticism that U.S. May Increase we have given up the right to reprocess and enrich nuclear fuel, our N-Plant Security nuclear sovereignty," said Han Sung Jon, an American-trained ac-The Associated Press

ademic who three weeks ago be-WASHINGTON - Security at came South Korea's foreign minis-U.S. nuclear power plants is under ter. "We have stripped ourselves, review to see if new safeguards are while North Korea is getting the needed against the possibility of bomb, and Japan has all the nuclear materials it needs and then truck-bomb attacks, the chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Comsome. There is something of a mission said Friday. clamor to reconsider this."

The official, Ivan Selin, said the But in a news conference Thursday, Mr. Han made the governinstallation of reinforced steel gates and concrete barricades were being ment's strongest commitment yet considered in light of the bomb to stay with its policy, saying: "Unexplosion at the World Trade Cender no circumstances will we consider going nuclear ourselves." Any ter in New York and an incident in other position, he suggested recent-ly, would jeopardize South Korea's which a man drove a station wagon through security checkpoints at the Three Mile Island nuclear power most vital alliances, including the plant in Pennsylvania, ending up inside the turbine building.

If the latter vehicle had been packed with high explosives. Mr. Selin told the Senate Public Works ar program and perhaps provoke subcommittee on nuclear regulation, the damage could have caused Japan to reconsider one of its operators to shut down the reactor.

Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton, after unleashing a barrage of one-liners ridiculing the media, Washington politics and himself at the annual Radio and Television Correspondents' Association dinner in Washington: "If I kept going I'd give you 150 jokes, 150 specific jokes guaranteed to reduce the bumor deficit, which is crippling this country, and denying us control of our future, jokes that we could pass on to our children." (AP)

Away From Politics

• An 84-year-old Arizona widow will not have to pay tripled rent for her federally subsidized apartment after federal housing officials decided her Holocaust reparations money from the German government should not count as income. The Department of Housing and Urhan Development decided it would not require Fanny Schlomowitz, 84. and other Holocaust survivors to report reparations as income while they live in public housing.

A halt in breeding dogs and cats for at least one year was asked by the Humane Society to help ease what officials called a pet popula-tion crisis. More than 8 million dogs and cats are destroyed each year in the United States, officials said. Animal overpopulation costs U.S. taxpayers \$1 billion each year.

· Reported crime in New York City declined last year in all major categories, the Police Department said, marking the second consecu-tive year of decline. The number of murders dropped below 2,000 for the first time in three years and the total number of reported crimes fell to the lowest level in seven years.

• Nine lawyers and two doctors in Brooklyn have been indicted on state charges that they falsified medical reports, invented injuries and destroyed records to obtain personal-injury settlements or to win lawsuits for their clients. Over the past three years, payments and pending claims amount to \$30 million.

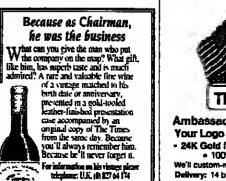
• A worker fired after his company learned he might die in a year of brain cancer was awarded \$220,000 in a lawsuit filed under the Americans with Disabilities Act. Charles Wessel, 59, was executive director of AIC Securities Inc. until July. He said he was told it was time to tetire aftet the company's owner learned of his ptognosis.

• An archbishop accused of having sexual relations with up in five women during the 1970s and early 1980s has submitted his resigna-tion, his archdiocese said. Archhishop Robert Sanchez of Albuquerque, New Mexico, the nation's first Hispanic archbishop, submitted a letter to the Vatican asking to leave the post he has held since 1974.

UPI, NYT, Reuters, AP



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one with the United States. "For us to denounce the denuclearization declaration would be the wrong signal," he said. "It would legitimize the North Korean nucle-

AMERICAN TOPICS

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 20-21, 1993

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Herald Eribune.

Old Alliances, New Asia

North Korea's defiance of the world over nuclear inspections should remind taken for granted. But while the reckless antics of Pyongyang's time-warp dictatorship are familiar to Washington, newer challenges have crept up on policymakers almost unnoticed. America's Cold War era security treaties are inadequate to meet the

Page 4

challenges ahead. China has doubled its military spending since 1988, using the money to build its first seagoing navy since the Ming dynasty half a millennium ago. This past week it threat-ened to attack if Taiwan moves toward independence. Japan has stretched the limits of its constitutional ban on overseas like Indonesia and Malaysia have em-barked on arms-buying sprees. Meanwhile, ideological changes have

scrambled Asia's political geography and created oew diplomatic alignments — as demonstrated by Russia's strong stand against North Korea.

Washington's system of bilateral mutual security treaties with Japan, South Korea and the Philippines was formulated with a monolithic Communist enemy in mind. Future conflicts are more likely to be nationalistic, potentially pitting one U.S. ally against another. America still needs to play a central role in keeping the Asian peace, but to do so it will need new arrangements, leading toward a collective security system open to all countries prepared to play by its rules.

Unlike the Cold War treaties, collective security aims at maximum ioclusion. All Americans that peace in Asia cannot be participating states agree to basic rules like respecting each other's borders, abiding by arms control agreements and avoiding suspicious troop movements. Participants also agree to cooperate in enforcing these rules against any transgressor.

Asian collective security was anathema to the cautious Bush administration, hut the Clinton hands have proved more receptive. They have already endorsed the regional security discussions held under the auspices of the six-member Association of South East Asian Nations. Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand and the United

now that it is cooperating with its neighbors over Cambodia, so might Vietnam.

needed discussion. And the Clinton administration deserves strong encouragement in taking on a more active, constructive role. The peace of Asia may well hinge on how quickly Washington updates its policies and expands its alliances.

Summers Can Contribute

Thursday's Senate Finance Committee son favors dumping toxic wastes near where hearing on Lawrence Summers's nomina-tion to be undersecretary of the Treasury for international affairs involved more than a routine subcabinet appointment. Mr. Summers's confirmation to this key international economic policy post is being op-posed by more than 50 Third World and U.S. environmental, human rights and religious groups. This may be a first for a Clinton administration nominee.

To his opponents, Mr. Summers's record as chief economist for the World Bank marks him as an enemy of the developing world. The Senate must decide whether that charge holds water.

As Exhibit A his critics cite comments he made in an internal World Bank memorandum that, they say, assign less value to people in the Third World than elsewhere. "Just between you and me, shouldn't the World Bank be encouraging more migration of dirty industries to the LDCs?" he wrote, referring to the less developed countries. After listing the reasons for doing so, the memo concluded: "I think the economic logic behind dumping a load of toxic waste in the lowest-wage country is impeocable, and we should face op to it." That was the verbal match that ignited an international firestorm.

contended that the memo's objectionable points were not meant to be serious. They were, he said, a "sardonic counterpoint, an effort to sharpen the analysis" of important trade and environmental issues. On Thursday he acknowledged that his language was hic said: "When I make a at treasury mistake, I make a big one ... No sane per-

States are formal ASEAN "dialogue partoers." But that still leaves East Asian military powers like Russia, China, Vietnam and Taiwan excluded. China's flouting of proliferation rules and Taiwan's peculiar diplomatic status might argue for proceeding without them, at least initially. But Russia surely belongs in any post-Cold War Asian security system, as its role in the Korean crisis demonstrates. And

ASEAN deserves credit for starting this -THE NEW YORK TIMES.

anybody lives, or thinks the places could be made better off with more toxic wastes." Mr. Summers should not only hold onto that thought, he should also remember the dangers of trying irony on a touchy audience that cannot know his ironic intent. Let Jonathan Swift make the "modest proposals." Exhibit B in the indictment of Mr. Sum-

mers is his role in formulating the World Bank's controversial structural adjustment policies. The bank's structural adjustment loan program preceded Mr. Summers by many years. Besides, as the bank's chief economist and policy wonk, Mr. Summers, while an advocate and analyst, did not oegonate or have operational responsibility for structural adjustment programs within countries. His task - which he reportedly did well, if oot always with delicacy - was to put intellectual rigor into the debates, which covered a range of intractable development issues, including the bank's thinking on international environmental concerns. He is expected to apply the same intellect to the administration's approach to Russian economic reforms, economic coor-dination with America's Group of Seven allies, and American policy in the World Bank and the IMF. There is a oced for that. Mr. Summers, who became a teoured Harvard professor at 28 and is arguably

When the reaction set in, Mr. Summers ooe of America's hrightest economic superstars, came to Washingtoo a few years ago with much to offer. At the World Bank he revealed that he still had something to learn. Uoder the direction of the seasoned Secretary Lloyd Benisen, he could be ef--THE WASHINGTON POST.

Yeltsin Deserves Support

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON - The United States and its allies can do little to help Boris Yeltsin directly in his battle with Russian hard-liners. But Western governments and their citizens owe the embauled president more confidence and respect for his credentials as the best hope for democracy in Russia than he is getting. Some leaders in Western Europe have already written him off. Never

Yelisin fans, they see power slipping through his fingers and believe that he can oo longer count on the Rus-sian military to back him up if be declares emergency rule. They scout the horizon for likely successors. Thankfully the Clinton adminis-

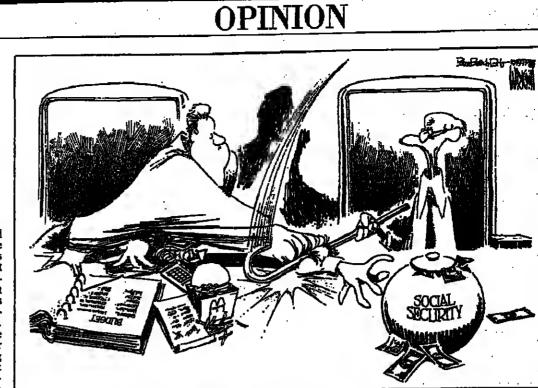
tracon does oot see it that way. The president's advisers feel that Mr. Yeltsin's survival skills are underesumated and his troubles overstated. They are sure that be will show up for the Vancouver summit meeting on April 3 in good political health.

Even so, they have steered clear of giving Mr. Yeltsin a "green light" to declare a state of emergency despite several requests from him for just that. U.S. statements carefully bal-ance support for him with concern for human rights and parliamentary democracy in Russia.

Insisting on such balance may be a matter of tactics. U.S. officials do not want to give his opponents ammuni-ooo by appearing to intervene in his favor. Up to a point, that is smart. But that point has been reached.

Statements that emphasize the need for Mr. Yeltsin to respect parliamenta-ry democracy accord the Congress of People's Deputies an equivalent legiti-macy with the president that the Brezhnevite parliament does oot de-serve. It is a hangover from the Communist era, and Mr. Yeltsin would be justified in shutting it down as he has threatened to do in recent weeks.

The hard-liners are oot fighting him over human rights and parliamentary democracy. They are fight-ing to preserve their privileges and to continue the giant asset-strippiog operation that they and their allies in industry are cooducting in the guise of privatization. The West oced give Mr. Yeltsio no lectures about pro-



tecting the rights of a partially cor-rupt, partially obsolete legislature. Mr. Yeltsin has earned the right to ask for American trust on human rights and democracy while he tries to restore his authority --- by a period of emergency rule, with military

backing if necessary. It was he more than any other individual who destroyed the Soviet dictatorship without taking any lives or setting off violent retribution. Despite his initial enormous popularity and prestige, he sought to work with the Congress rather than disband it. Admittedly, the Congress as a Rus-

sian institution was still useful to him in August 1991, as be moved to break the Soviet system and unseat Mikhail Gorbachev, But after he had achieved those goals four months later, he continued to work with the Congress until the recent damaging confrontation. He is arguably the most important

foreign partner the United States has had since the Marquis de Lafayette helped George Washington win the Revolutionary War; or since Winston Churchill, if you prefer. Yet opinion

WHAT if Boris Yeltsin dissolves parliament, then assumes dictatorial rule with army backing? Does America support him for trying to save Russia from the

If he feels he has enough domestic support to pull off a coup against the resurgent Communists, he might be tempted to do so before he is totally stripped of his powers. But he might hesitate if he thought that it would bring down upon him universal condemnation from abroad. Western support would certainly oot sustain him without

pages and talk shows question wheth-

er Bill Clinton is "making the same mistake that George Bush made by staying too long with Gorbachev." In its arrogance and ignorance, the question stuns. It not only puts Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Yeltsin on the same footing - nothing infuriates Mr. Yeltsin more - but also lumps them with the South Vietnamese generals, Panamanian dictators and oth-er Third World clients whom the United States once made and unmade at its will.

Mr. Gorbachev sought to preserve the Soviet Union and communism. Mr. Yeltsin set out to break both apart. He has deliberately contributed more to U.S. aims and security than Mr. Gorbachev did accidentally. When Mr. Gorbachev was failing the alternative was the reform move-

ment headed by Mr. Yeltsin. Today the alternative is a drastic slowing down or elimination of reform. "Staying" with Mr. Yeltsin in such

domestic support. But, given the precations balance of

tion of empire?

power in Russia, a Western rebuff could sink him. Support a coup in the name of democracy? There is no need to answer such a question in public, as President Bill Clinton was invited to do at his news conference last

recognizing the difference between

progress and retrenchment, and working to achieve the former.

Historical annesia surfaces in edi-torial blasts at Mr. Yeltsin for sup-

posedly enuociating a Russian "Monroe Doctrine," for offering Russian peacekeeping forces for oth-

er former Soviet republics. He after

all risked his life in traveling to the Bakic republics and calling on them to fight for independence when Mr. Gorbachev cracked down.

motion the breakup of the internal Soviet empire? Why do some imagine

that he now sits plotting the restora-

Charles de Gaulle warned that to

make an omelet one has to break eggs. Mr. Yeltsin may need to follow

de Gaulle's recipe if he is to save the Russian omele of democratic re-

forms. The West should spare Mr.

Yeltsin legalistic, squeamish lectures

about human rights, given his record

thus far. It is time to worry about the omelet, not about eggshells.

The Washington Post.

Was it not Mr. Yeltsin who set in

Monday. But a private signal to Mr. Yeltsin as to where the United States would be in extremis could be crucial. What signal? That America does not encourage such a drastic step. That it hopes it oever becomes necessary. But that if it does, America will support it.

- Charles Krowthammer in The Washington Post.

How Israel **Could Do** With Less *

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By A. M. Rosenthal

N EW YORK - Israeli econo-mists in Jerusalem are begin-ning to talk about a brand new pro-blem of aid from the United States how and when to bring up the idea of getting not more but less. That is not yet Israeli policy: And

there will be a lot of back and forth about it, denials maybe, expressions of shock and similar bareaucratic blabblah. But the fact that it is being discussed in Israel is a complim to the political intelligence of the officials involved. Myself, I think it could be off of

the best gifts the Rabin government could give itself and the United States, and the sooner the better.

Contrag back on aid from the Unit-ed States obviously would increase Is-rac's immediate economic pressures. But, provided Israel took the initiative, it would have long-term political adventages for both countries.

Israel gets about \$3 billion a year from the United States. About \$1.8 billion is for loans to buy U.S. weap-ons essential to Israeli defense. The rest is used to pay interest on past military loans to Israel. Now that certainly is a nice way to

Now that certainly is a new way to get a loan, with the borrower getting, another loan for the interest. But is not the large handout that Amer cans less than enamored of Israel try to make it out.

In fact, it has been a decent barin fact, it has been a needed of m-gain for Washington as well as for Israel. No U.S. government that did not want Israel utterly destroyed could have gone on selling scores of billions of dollars a year in weapons to the Arabs without keeping up

Israeli strength. And, of course, from the day of its birth to the fall of the Soviet Union Israel was the only dependable Ameri-can military ally against Moscow in the Midcast. For years the reality of Israch strength gave military credibil-ity to the U.S. position in the Middle East — and pause to the Rossims. But Americans and Israelis have to

face new realities, mostly political. The death of the Soviet Union means that the Arab states can no longer look to Moscow for free help. But for Israel that has not removed

the military danger. Arab countries are stuffed with new Western arms, clearance-sale tanks from Eastern Europe and latemodel Chinese missiles.

Others may forget, Iran's nuclear potential for a day or two: Israelis cannot, And the price of fighting

terrorism mounts every day, For an important article on the risks involved in the peace negotia-tions, see the April issue of Com-mentary. The article is by its editor, Norman Podhoretz, It is one of the few maverick dissenting pieces by pro-Israel Americans about current Israeli strategy to appear in the American press. I would give up my bow ties rather than miss an issue of this sophisticated, essential journal

The White House, more caudid

than Israel's Labor government is in

public, said that peace with the Ar-

abs could bring risks that would in-

volve further expenditures and aid

- presumably to build now bases

against the loss of the Golan Heights and much of the West Bank.

have to remain, for the security of both the United States and Israel.

But at a time when the United

Anyway, the military loans would

Communist-dominated Soviet-era parliament? Or de-nounce him for having violated democratic norms?

Russians Will Have to Work This Out Themselves

DARIS - The argument over I what to do to help Boris Yeltsin assumes that something supplied from the cutside can really help to hring constructive change to Russia, Mr. Yeltsin's immediate problem is a political one. But politics is a secoodary issue in Russia right oow. The real crisis is economic decline. It is the failure to turn the economy industry oo modern, internationally relevant terms. Serious as it undoubtedly is, the question of whether Mr. Yeltsin or parliament rules to Moscow is much less important. This is because Mr. Yeltsin and his rivals in the Congress of People's Deputies are fighting over largely cominal power. Real power, able to change Russia, is available to oeither of them. Moscow oo longer is in command of the rest of the country. Even the army and the ex-KGB are divided. I have seen it argued that the only surviving institution in Russia with a working chain of command across the country, capable of making decisions and seeing them carried out, is the administration that runs the natural gas pipelines. It must be added that this political struggle is an essentially constructive oce. It continues to respect the institutional and legal structures of the new Russia. Representative and constitutional government is function-ing, even if it functions demagogically. President Yeltsin has suggested that he might resort to rule hy decree or "presidential rule," hut until now

BOSTON - Gary Orren, profes-sor of public policy at Har-vard's Kennedy School, usually teaches and writes about elective

politics. This year, on sabbatical, he is leading a team of 11 young men

and women in the service group

City Year. He has found the experi-ence so gripping that with the Ken-oedy School's permission he is go-

"This is the first time I've ever feit I touched civic education," Mr.

Orren said when I visited City Year.

garden in Dorchester, 17 vegetable

plots in what had been a junk area, a place for mischief. Now we work

at a school in East Bostoo where

80 percent of the children are in

families below the poverty line. You can see the kids' eyes as they

er imagined that."

Our team created a beautiful

ing to spend a second year at it.

By William Pfaff

both he and the legislature have fought by constitutional rules: the rules of a Brezhnev-era constitution, oever meant to be truly democratic. This willingness to play by the rules, inadequate as they may be - or this recognition of the fatal consequences of abandoning the rules, which is

The internal crisis derives from the Russians' failure to get results from the aid already given them. In Eastern Europe, even where the political problems are severe, as in Romania are moving, things are changing, the population has been given reason to expect something better in the future. In Russia, economic structures

great. It does not pay Russia's exter-nal debt, but it ought to make a difference to the internal economy.

circumstances is not pinning U.S. policy on an individual, as Henry Kissinger repeatedly suggests. It is

A Test for Democrats

Trent Lott of Mississippi and fellow Sen-ate Republicans are on the verge of attract-der \$32,000 and individuals with incomes ing enough Democratic votes to scuttle a less than \$25,000, more than three-quarters key component of President Bill Clinton's of retirees, would be exempt. The proposed deficit-reduction plan. The unfortunate co-alition opposes raising taxes on wealthier cent of benefits for a family in the 28 Social Security recipients, which Mr. Clinton percent tax bracket. proposed as a way to trim a program that accounts for cearly one-fifth of federal out-The 85 percent figure is oot arbitrary. If

the tax is levied in this manner, retirees lays. Sadly, Senate Democratic leaders are would pay tax on benefits in excess of their gearing up to compromise rather than fight. contributions. That is the same fair principle that applies to taxation of private pensions. There is more at stake here than just the \$30 billion that the tax increase is expected Equity is on the side of Mr. Clinton and

the Senate Democratic leadership. But the to raise over five years. If the Democratic leaders flinch on the first challenge to their votes may not be. Running scared, the leadprogram by a powerful interest group, the rest of the economic package could come ers are reportedly prepared to offer amend-ments that would either lower the 85 percent figure or raise the income thresholds at which the tax kicks in.

Mr. Clinton sold his economic package with the message that the pain would be spread widely. Still, it took courage to take But retreat might easily backfire. It will invite every other interest group to clamor on 30 million of the elderly by asking them for compromise. The better opdon is to to fork over -even though be asks nothing fight for substanual revenues from fammore from them than their fair share. The ilies that are rightfully asked to pay more president proposes to raise the percentage of benefits subject to income tax from 50 so that the president's investment program can go forward. percent to 85. The poor would not be

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Sending a Kennedy to Dublin Thirty years after her brother made his Jean Kennedy Smith has been appointed American ambassador to Dublin by President Clinton. Her return to the land of her forefathers will delight Irish nationalists on both sides of the Atlantic, confident in the Kennedy clan's commitment to their cause. It must be hoped that, as the daughter of an ambassador to the court of St. James (albeit one of the least sympathetic ever to hold that post), she listens with as much care to the British case on Northern Ireland. Mrs. Smith should vigorously encourage

apart at warp speed.

the present trend toward conciliation. Mrs. Smith should also support the efforts of Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Northern Ireland secretary, to rekindle the Anglo-Irish talks; a task which could be frustrated by loud posturing in Washington, particularly in the investigation threatened by the Senate. Her first dispatch to the president should urge him not in send an official peace envoy to the province. A "fact-finding" missioo from the White House would do little harm and might persuade Mr. Clinton of the complexity of the Irish situation. To go further would do nothing for Anglo-American relations and nothing for Ireland. - The Times (London).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

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nads ine stronge merits great respect. The debate in foreign capitals over what to do for Russia is framed al-

Aid can be useful, but nothing from outside is going to change Russia's economy and political society.

most entirely in terms of monetary aid to the country or to Mr. Yeltsin's government. But money is oot the problem. A oot iocoosiderable amount of money has already been supplied, and has made no real dif-ference. Russia is also on the brink of hyperinflation. In such conditions, the value of hard-currency aid from abroad is multiplied by the rate of inflation, so that the internal purchasing power of even modest sums in dollars, Deutsche marks or Eous is

By Anthony Lewis

Why? One reason is that we've lost

do something about it.'

and industry are not changing in any comparable way. The system remains under the effective control of the old bureaucracies or their successors in the regions of Russia, old local anthorities and managers, who do not know how to change and often do oot want to change - or, worse, under new mafias.

Foreign investors are backing off, after bad experiences. Fiat, which had much experience of working in Russia under the Communist system, made new commitments in the new Russia, but is now discouraged. The New York Times Magazine recently gave a discouraging account of the troubles of a U.S. oil company's joint venture in Siberia. It was thwarted not only by local bureaucracy, divided central authority, and local and regional political conflicts, but also by the reluctance of the work force itself to change.

Another recent report tells of a French group that has a hotel now

Small Projects Can Do a Lot of Good

ly privately. Its teams are sponsored by local institutions. There is a Bank of Boston team, for example, and one funded by a consortium of Boston law firms.

the sense of community. People are too separate from each other. We "Private money has been essen-tial for us," Mr. Khazei said. "It let look to big, remote institutions to solve our problems. They should us experiment. It gave us an entreprencurial culture - and held us "Service can bring people togethto our promises. The danger in any er ... It's about citizenship, par-ticipation, community, grass roots." national program is hureaucracy. Our answer is to have the job done on the ground by not-for-profit organizations."

In that sense City Year is a mod-el for what David Osborne and Ted Gaehler advocated in their 1992 book "Reinventing Government," which Mr. Clinton has praised. They called for decentralspirit, less bureaucracy.

best place to reinvent government," Mr. Khazei said. "All the others health and so on - have so many vested interests. If you can reinvent government here, you can use the ideas elsewhere."

The federal government, then would be a catalyst and partial funder of local groups like City Year. That would not satisfy those who want a large, immediate, cen-tralized national service program. But the faults of such programs

progressive American federalism, emphasizing smallness and local freedom to experiment, is coming back. And that is City Year. The New York Times

WOAL 11 IS UNAL WESICID D investors are asking of them. The enthusiastic idea of Mr. Yeltsin's for-mer economic chief, Yegor Gaidar, and of his Western advisers, was that "creative destruction" in the old in-dustrial system would set society to work creating a new free economy. It has not worked that way. People are ignorant of what to do, and frightened of initiative and change. The foreign advisers are also at

functioning in Moscow to internal standards, but whose managers say that if the French supervisory staff

were withdrawn, the hotel "would

Russify within two months" -

meaning that it would revert to the

notorious standards of the dreaded

Russian workers simply do not grasp

After 75 years of communism.

Intourist hotels of the past.

fault because, as Thierry de Mont-brial, head of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales, has written, they have been demanding of the Russians "a brutal reform of their entire economy, of a kind our own societies would be incapable of accomplishing in less than a decade even in a single economic sector." The Western countries struggle with their "rust-belt" problems and their farm overproduction, yet expect the Russians to he capable of revolution-izing their whole system overnight. The risk is that the idea of the free market may become discredited in the eyes of the Russian people. They were told that the market would transform their lives, but in general it has simply made them more miser-

able - with no sign of anything

Institutional and psychological change comes only from within a society. The outside world can cer-

tainly supply ideas, examples and education. Its aid can be useful. It

can also supply bad or irrelevant ideas, and waste aid. But nothing

from outside is going to change Rus-sia's economy and political society. The Russians (and their neighbors)

have to work this thing through themselves, and that is, and will con-

International Herald Tribune.

C Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

better to come.

States is cutting back on aid to some countries, and facing new costs in the Bosnias and Somalias, it does not seem fitting for Israel and its American friends to insist on the same package. It hands her enemies in the United States a nice new political bat. But the critical reason is for Israel's sake — its pride, indepen-Mr. Clinton is warm to Israel. But

differences may come. There is no sign whatsoever that he will ase those differences as did Bushbaker - to cover the Israeli government with contempt. This is exactly the time, when

there is no pressure, for Israel to say it needs the military loans but will handle the interest costs itself, per-haps with extra help from individual

foreign supporters. The economic weight will not sink Isracl, which is doing pretty well with a growth rate of about 6 per-cent and the potential \$10 billion borrowing power of the U.S.-guaranteed loans.

The extra expense of the \$1.2 bil-lion interest might inspire Israel to move away faster from the musty socialist dogme that has held back Israeli governments past and pre-sent. That alone would be good value for the money.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Plotters Betrayed

tinue to be, a grim affair.

NEW YORK -- News reaches here of an unsuccessful attempt at a revo-Intion in Nicaragua to overthrow President Sacasa. Everything was well planned for striking the blow, but at the last moment the coup was frustrated by the wife of Carlos Griialva betraying the movements of the conspirators to the Government, Grijalva's house, situated a few yards from the principal military barracks, was made the headquarters of the revolution and the point of attack, Large quantities of arms, munitions and men were quartered there.

1918: Nearing Kharkov

PETROGRAD - The Austro-German forces yesterday [March 18] occupied several important points in the direction of Kharkov and Kursk; including Bakhmach, Konotop and Russian communique indicated that Vorojba, which leaves them a free the two localities abandoned were road to the two towns mentioned. on the upper Donetz River in the Kharkov is being evacuated in great sector southeast of Kharkov.

haste. A despatch from Moscow \$835 Odessa was taken by four hostile regiments, and these captured enomices booty, there having been no time to remove it owing to the rapidity of the Austro-German advance. The Russians tried when retreating to set fire to the town, but were prevented by the Germans who were on their heels.

1943: Russian Setback

LONDON - Outnumbered Russian troops battling against incessant German tank and infantry attacks were forced back again and lost two inhabited localities to the Nazis in bitter fighting on the south-central front. Moscow announced early to day [March 20]. The German high command had announced yesterday capture by German troops of the strategic rail center of Belgorod, 45 miles northeast of Kharkov. But a

Mr. Orren put it that along with individualism there is a communitarian instinct in each of us, but it has been starved lately in America. Working together for a public good satisfies that felt bunger. I think there is another reason for City Year's success in making people prize communitarian values. It is small. The teams are 11, the

whole core here in Boston 220. It works as the Greek philosophers thought a city-state should work: with every individual feeling a re-The importance of smallness is

reflected to what Alan Khazei beheves, based on City Year experience, about the national service program proposed by President

"A national program should be decentralized," he said, "so you don't have one monolithic strucbilities are inherent in human nature. Federal money should be ture. People work together almost matched locally, from public and private sources: diverse sources so

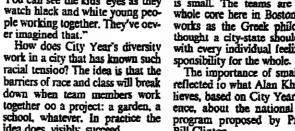
"Here we are, the richest country you have many ideas." in history, and in Boston we have Uotil last year, when some feder-4,000 homeless people and a school al demonstration money came in, City Year has been financed entiredropout rate of nearly 40 percent.

ized anthority, entrepreneurial We think national service is the

have become all too evident. Justice Louis Brandeis's vision of

Sa Spirin 1:50

because they have to.



together oo a project: a garden, a school, whatever. In practice the idea does, visibly, succeed. Bill Clinton. There's no magic here," Alan Khazei, one of City Year's founders, said. "I think the possi-

French Right a Shoo-In, Along With Its Bickering

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune PARIS - The conservative landslide ex-

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pected in parliamentary elections Sunday bolds little prospect of major policy initiatives for France. If the conservatives win their predicted

"majority of the century," with control of more than 400 seats in the 577-member Parliament, rivalries within their own ranks are likely to dog the government formed by a loose coalition of center-right parties.

The two mainstream opposition parties' leaders - former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, 66, and his crstwhile prime minister, Jacques Chirac, 60 - have never buried

their personal animosity. Now buth men are eyeing the presidency, which holds the key to decisive power in France. That election could wait until 1995, depending on the condition of President François Mitterrand, 76, who is suffering from prostate cancer.

(Continued from page 1)

Jean d'Ormesson said. "He's like your cowboys, your American pio-neers. He is part of the French subconscious that is still tied to the

With 60 percent of the country's

I million farmers over the age of 50,

only 650,000 will still be working in

the year 2000. Those who keep go-

ing are under pressure to cut pro-

north of Paris, many neighbor-

hoods have been taken over by im-

migrants and, when possible, French families have chosen to

In Clichy-Sous-Bois, immigrant

children fill local schools and fam-

ilies from 30 Third World nations

crowd government-owned apart-

"We can't take any more peo-ple," said Christian Chapuis, a lo-

cal official. "There's no more room,

It wasn't meant to be like this. Back in the 1960s, the idea was that cheap immigrant labor from North

Africa could help preserve the -quality of French life. Instead, the immigrants changed

They first brought different clothes, customs, food, language

and religion. After immigration

was halted in 1974, wives and chil-

ly, immigration continued, with

sub-Saharan Africans and Asians

joining the large community from

Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia,

and multicultural society.

immigration for high unemploy-

shortage. Even more, they see it as 'a threat to their traditional way of

In the late 1970s, sensing the

ment, rising crime and a housi

there's no more housing."

Meanwhile, in the drab suburbs

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Despite the political jostling, Mr. Mitter- --- were eliminated by new rules on campaign rand and his conservative foes share the goal spending. of preserving France's alignment with Ger-many; the partnership is the strongest pillar left in the battered European Community.

APYIcoliza

Leaders of all the main parties are committed to seeing France pursue the German model of economic competition, and want to keep the French franc on par with the Deutsche mark. German economic hegemony, which was sharply debated in the French referencium on the Treaty on European Union, was ignored in this campaign.

Conservatives, espousing economic rigor in the manner of Socialist governments since the mid-1980s, offered no fresh ideas or faces, hoping to be swept into office by voters repudiating the scandal-tainted So-

Campaigning was especially coloriess be-cause the usual electoral fireworks - television commercials, big rallies and poster wars Polls last week, the latest ones that can be

published before Sunday's first round of voting, showed the conservatives winning 42 percent of the vote, with roughly half going to the respective parties of Mr. Chirac and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

With the rightist National Front of Jean-Marie Le Pen and the Communist Party running below 10 percent, the beneficiaries of voters' disillusion with the Socialists appear to be the two Green parties, which have gravitated from environmental concerns to protectionist economic themes. Polls gave them 15 percent of the vote.

The new Parliament will have a much more lopsided conservative majority because the French electoral system involves a sec-ond round runoff vote, which is expected to limit the Greens and the National Front to five seats each

Resigned to a clean anti-Socialist sweep, most cabinet ministers --- with the conspicuous exception of the vote-getting culture czar Jack Lang - have started looking for jobs elsewhere

Defense Minister Pierre Joxe was named last week to head the top watchdog body on government spending, and Foreign Minister Roland Dumas is rumored to be heading for an advisory job at the presidency. His reelection prospects have been clouded by allegations that he persuaded Syria to promise a donation of medical equipment to his constituency.

Even Health Minister Bernard Konchner. who is politically untainted and popular as the champion of humanitarian relief missions, opted for a lectureship in a teaching hospital in Paris. But his appointment was caughi up in a controversy about jobs for outgoing Socialists, and Mr. Kouchner with-drew, hinting that he would take a post at Harvard University instead. FRANCE: Amid Widespread Sense of Irretrievable Loss, Voters Seek New National Identity

By Kevin Murphy International Herald Tribune HONG KONG - In its continuing wrangle with Britain over increased democracy in Hong Kong. China may have overplayed one of its tradi-

For China, Maybe a Misplay

Rhetoric Fails to Sway Hong Kong Stocks

tional trumps, manipulating the local stock mar-ket. On this front China could be a victim of its OWN SUCCESS. China has been accused of deliberately driving the stock market down with, among other things, comments accusing Governor Chris Patten of trying to undo an agreement on the British colony's handover in 1997. Beijing vehemently opposes a package of proposals hy Mr. Patten that seek to widen the electoral base for 1995 elections to Hong

Kong's Legislative Council. But observers say that the market is no longer swayed by the verbal attacks by Chinese officials. We haven't finished with all this confrontational rhetorie yet," said Clive Weedon of Nomura

Research Institute. "I'd be surprised if China can resist taking another poke at Hong Kong. But there are a lot of people prepared to take the longer term view on this market."

Hong Kong's key stock market index, the Hang Seng, finished up 37.08 points on Friday at 6088.34 points. Investors saw little to prouble them in Thursday's threats by China's trade minister. Li Langing, that Britain's trade relations with China would suffer for its stance on Hong Kong.

"China is getting into pretty sticky territory with comments about trade," said a dealer in a local hrokerage. "With GATT negotiations and MFN still in limbo, the market says they're hluffing," he said, referring to the global trade talks and China's most-favored-nation status as a trading partner with the United States.

"These remarks about Britain's trade suffering, they are quite positive," Mr. Weedon said. "The Chinese are saying. "Why should we damage Hong Kong? Let's start bashing the British instead." Harsh, calculated rhetoric from China on any-

thing pertaining to Hong Kong's future usually sends investors in this ootoriously volatile stock market scrambling for cover.

Driving a wedge between a populist governor and the colony's business community and many residents who regularly play the market the should be easy if his proposals are transformed into a stock market rout.

The Hang Seng Index dropped by more than 8 percentage points in initial trading this week after Mr. Patten published his plan.

Page 5

The stock market should have kept sliding all week given its nervous history and Beijing's running commentary. It did not. The Hang Seng close on Friday was only 343 points off its close of 6,431 on March 11, the day before Mr. Patten published hiş plan.

Foreign investors who want a slice of China's booming economy see buying opportunities in the turmoil. And some cynics take the hint from the

NEWS ANALYSIS

perception that well-connected Chinese officials are themselves playing the market to their advan-tage. Overall, the combination of speculation and long-term confidence by outsiders has taken the sting out of short-term political uncertainty.

China's rhetoric continued Friday, with a government newspaper accusing Mr. Patten of driving down stock prices "like a small thief in the market place."

The official People's Daily carried a commen-tary Friday implying that Britain was deliberately creating economic chaos in Hong Kong to cause instability before its 1997 handover to China.

"As Patten picks his fight, Hong Kong people should watch their wallets," a commentary in the newspaper's overseas edition said.

"The small thief at the market place will create a commotion and then take advantage of those who gather to watch," the newspaper said.

China's threat to British traders might have rompted bears to focus on traditionally British firms operating in Hong Kong. An attack on one of the oldest groups in the colony, Jardine Mathe-son, for its opium trading past and its adjudged interference in current politics - a former adviser to Margaret Thatcher and John Major. Charles Powell, sits on Jardine's board - hammered ins shares in November. The market fell to 4,978 from 6,447 in a few days when China also said it might refuse to hooor some major government contracts after 1997.

But Jardine's share price did oot budge on Friday, nor did any other British-linked group suffer the jitters.

JUSTICE: Court Departure Opens Way for a Liberal

(Continued from page 1)

and voted with conservatives on such divisive issues as abortion and longer.

confirmed to the court was Thurgood Marshall, who was named by Lyndon B. Johnson in 1967 and who retired in 1991. Eleven justices have been appointed during Repoblican administratioos sioce then; there were no vacancies during President Jimmy Carter's term, from 1977 to 1981.

In addition to Justice White, to warn criminal suspects that they had a right to remain silent. there has been speculation that Justice Harry A. Blackmun, 84, may soon step down. Speaking to law students in Boston earlier this

nior member in years served. He was an All-America football player at the University of Colorado, month, Justice Blackmun said, "I where he picked up a nickname, "Whizzer," that he grew to loathe. Justice White is a member of the know how old I am, and 1 don't intend to stay there very much National Football League Hall of

Justice White has generally voted on the "law and order" side in cases pittiog social protection against individual rights.

ed war veteran, he was a high-hon-He wrote dissenting opinions in the 1973 Roc v. Wade decision, ors graduate of Yale Law School. and a chief aide to Attorney Generwhich legalized abortion, and in the al Robert F. Kennedy. 1966 Miranda v. Arizona landmark decision, which required the police

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

Justice White is the court's se

Fame for his years with the Pitts-

burgh Steelers and Detroit Lions,

A Rhodes scholar and a decorat-

Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy, left, and former Prime Minister Michel Rocard, both members of the ill-omened Socialist Party, asking the press at a campaign meeting in Conflans-Sainte-Honorine, where Mr. Rocard is mayor, to cool it with the picture-taking.

Today, with an immigrant population of 4.2 million, plus 750,000 French-born children who have an is French."

Silly? Perhaps. automatic right to become citizens, Yet, whether in cuisine or movies France has become a multiethnic

or fashion or philosophy, *l'esprit* français has always prided itself on being the antithesis of everything Many French routinely blame Anglo-Saxon, the phrase for every-

thing British or American. And while it is years after ham-burger joints and U.S. movies took over the Champs-Elystes, the ad-vance of the English language is

depth of discomfort with immigrasomehow more painful. tion, a burly former paratrooper, For France's leaders, the only Jean-Marie Le Pea, founded the place where the country can reas-National Front around the slogan sert its political and cultural identi-

14 percent of the votes in the parliamentary elections. That would represent the largest pro-environ-ment vote in any Western country

so far. Yet, strangely, it will not mean France has gone "green." Rather, it will be another symptom of an ail-

ing political system. In ecologist ranks, droves of dis-illusioned Socialists are finding a respectable place to seek refuge from a party that has let them down. And even Mr. Mitterrand who in 1981 promised a new moral-

ity, concedes that financial scan-

much for the better." its place?

Yet, as the old France disappears, what sort of France will take difference?

"We're going to have to become a less centralized, a more do-ityourself society, perhaps more like the United States in some ways,"

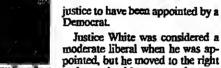
Mr. Laionde suggests. "But the real question is: How do we stay French into the next century? How do we maintain la

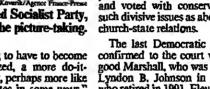
church-state relations.



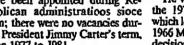
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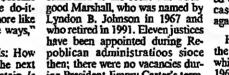
Justice White was considered a moderate liberal when he was appointed, but he moved to the right





The last Democratic appointee





year: "The language of the republic is expected to win between 12 and in promises," says Alfred Bessean, a dairy producer from the Vendée. "I don't see anything lifting the gloom of the farmers. I don't beheve political parties can change

"France for the French."

And, by last year, he was draw-Ting almost 14 percent voter support nationwide. Almost more important, though, other politicians be-gan to echo him.

Mr. Mitterrand said immigration · had passed "the threshold of tolerance." Valery Giscard d'Estaing, , the former president, warned of an immigrant "invasion." Jacques Chirac, the former prime minister, .commiserated with those living be-side the "noise and smell" of immigrants.

While slowing the growth of the National Froot, these mainstream politicians have made it respectable to be anti-immigrant.

Executed with all the pomp and ceremony that this monarchical republic can muster, the bicentennial of the French Revolution on July 14, 1989, was a splendid affair, with world leaders virtually summoned to Paris to commemorate a turning point in European history and to pay homage to modern France.

Four months later, the Berlin Wall came down and Europe began to change beyond recognition.

Since then, the crumbling of communism has badly shaken France's self-image. The emergence of a single superpower has limited its room to maneuver in the Third World.

And in Europe, German unifica-tion has changed the balance of power to France's disadvantage. Paris has tried to compensate,

participating in United Nations peace missions in Yugoslavia, Somalia and Cambodia as a way of demonstrating that it is still the only European nation with global

It has not helped, however, that its past is coming under critical

The long-nurtured myths about French resistance to German occu-pation during World War II have been challenged by new informa-tion about the role played by the collaborationist Vichy government in deporting Jews to Nazi death

France's defeat in Indochina in camps. 1954 and its flight from Algeria in 1962 are being looked at anew. Even France's success in controlling many of its former African colonies is being viewed as a dis-tasteful policy of supporting dictatorships.

lo normal times, ordinary French people might care little. Yet today, nervousness about a shrinking world role adds to deeper wor-Tics about France's very identity.

Even the main vehicle of France's culture, its language, is retreating. French is no longer the language of diplomacy, nor even the lingua franca of Europe's elite. Io fact, such is the infiltration of English in France that a sentence was added to the constitution last

ty is within the European Commu-

Strongly promoted by Mr. Mitterrand, then, the oew push for re-gional unity that led to the Treaty on European Union, signed in the Dutch city of Maastricht in De-cember 1991, had the twin purposes of anchoring a united Germany in the West and of giving Prance a stronger forum in which to wield its influence.

After the treaty was rejected by Denmark in a referendum last June, Mr. Mitterrand saw his plan

falling apart. Ever the gambler, he therefore decided to call his own referendum in September to demonstrate that France at least was committed to building a united Europe with a single currency and a common for-

eign policy. But he had another aim - to convince the French that France's destiny as a great power was assured in a Europe that could stand up to the United States and Japan. Instead, the referendum became a mirror of fears. Angered by cuts in Community subsidies, farmers

covered the countryside with signs saying, "No to Maastricht!" Many French voted against the

treaty believing it would open the doors to greater immigration. **Opponents** of ratificatioo

warned that France would soon be governed by meddling, unelected "Eurocrats" in Brussels. And both sides tapped the ages-old specter of German domination.

For French leaders, it was a so-bering experience. Although the treaty was narrowly ratified, almost half the voters - 12.6 million people --- signaled that they did not want change, that France's identity as a nation was in peril, that the country no longer set the agenda

for Europe. Further, while modern France government and opposition lead- Is Firebombed in ers, business groups and newspapers - supported the treaty, old France --- farmers, workers and senior citizens --- voted "No."

The treaty can go into effect only if ratified by Denmark, which is parliamentary majority is still not assured.

least have a blueprint to work from. But if either rejects it, France must look for a new place for itself in Europe. And French confidence in Brice Lalonde is probably one of seekers. the few happy politicians in France

these days. With two decades of politics under his belt, the 47-year-old environmentalist now looks set to become the principal beneficiary of

the collapse of the Socialist Party. His party, Generation Ecologie, in alliance with the rival "greens,"

dals are the main reason for desertion.

The outgoing prime minister Pierre Beregovoy, has acknowl-edged taking a \$180,000 interest-free loan from a friend who was later indicted for insider trading. The speaker of the National As sembly, Henri Emmanuelli, faces charges of illegal party financing. Bernard Tapie, an industrialist turned politician, resigned from the cabinet after he was accused of

embezzlement --- and then returned after the case was settled out of court. Laurent Fabins, the first secretary of the Socialist Party, was burt by the still greater public outrage over the distribution to hemophili-acs of blood stocks known to be contaminated with the virus that causes AIDS - nearly 300 of the

1.230 thus infected have died so far - when be was prime minister in 1985. Three health officials were convicted in the case last year, but the public demanded that senior politi-

cians assume responsibility. So far, be has been unable to live down the scandal Conservative opposition leaders have been spared the embarrass-ment experienced by top Socialists, but, according to Mr. Mitterrand at least, of 58 recent corruption scan-dals, 28 involved Socialists and 30

Conservatives. As they look for renewal of the political system this weekend and next, then, the French feel frustration. While they worry about un employment, immigration and the rural crisis, they see their leaders consumed by the scramble for political office.

"It's a long time since I believed

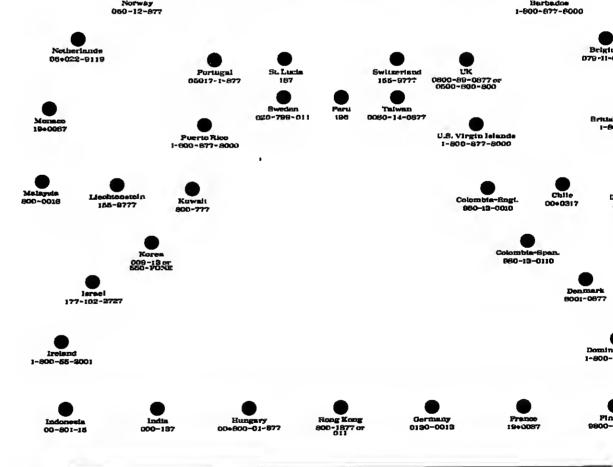
Refugee Hostel North Germany

Agence France-Presse LUBECK, Germany - Assail ants threw two firebombs early Friholding another referendum on day at a hostel for asylum-seekers May 18, and by Britain, where a in Mölln, the northern German town where three Turks were burned to death by neo-Nazis in

If both approve it, France will at November, officials here said. The prosecutor's office in Lu beck said no one was hurt in the attack. The firebombs were hurled at one of 10 container-homes set up the future will be further bruised, to provide lodging for 30 asylum-An lovestigation has been

opened into attempted marder and aggravated arson. The Schleswig-Holstein Ministry of Justice is of fering a 10,000 Deutsche mark (\$6,000) reward, the office said. On Nov. 22, a Turkish woman

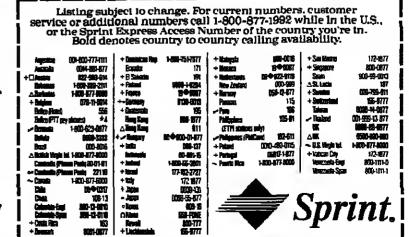
and two relatives, girls aged 10 and 14, were burned to death



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PARIS COLLECTIONS



Gigli's dandy vested suit and coat, at left; Saint Laurent's printed tunic and pants.

Fashion's Cloudy Horizon

per brown -- are next seasoo's col-

and at the other end of the spec-

By Suzy Menkes ional Herald Tribune

ARIS - Yves Saint Laurent's show closed the international collections with a whimper Friday. It has been a confused season, with a focus on the avant-garde, who are tearing down all the old concepts (oot to mention tearing up the fabrie of their clothes) without sending

out a clear message. "What's happened is that every fashion has a beginning and an ending, and what we are seeing is a oew beginning," said Gene Press-man of Barneys, shopping for his new Madison Avenue store, which opens in the fall. "It's the breakup of the old guard and the new estabfishing itself.

But fashion is also about renewal and making the (amiliar seem fresh. The show Romeo Gigli sent out Thursday hit perfect pitch with its dandified tailoring, whimsical fabrics, romantic touches and Renaissance colors. Yet it wasn't any new departure for Gigli - just a burnishing of his style into a comprehensible look for the real world. Gigli caught the new romantic spirit in his narrow pantsuits --fragile-shouldered jackets over

simpler pieces. The problem with this collection brief vests and slim cuffed pants. was that swapping fabrics from

The Russian leadership crisis

They had a jaunty, boyish look but a soft touch in their velvet and stiff wools to soft jersey or chopping parts from askle length ioto kniekers only inkered with change that ought to have been more radi-cal. And although the knickers that brocade fabrics and their trims of deep-pile fur or openwork crochet. The ultimate take on masculinefeminine was a coat with neckties kept reappearing are most people's idea of costume-party clothes, they were not shown with a theatrical threaded through its back. Gigli's fine tailoring looked modern even when the concepts were classic: a velvet smoking jacket or a silk kiflourish but for real.

Saint Laurent in good form said backstage that he had enjoyed mono worn over a tailored suit. working on the tailoring, which in-eluded jersey worked as an all-inthe past, his evening clothes have shricked "artist one pantsuit (it came out later as at work." This season be carhis oew take on the tuxedo). Alried his dainty dandy theme though some skirts were midcalf, right through by mixing inky blue split at the sides, the tidy suits and even brief animal-print dresses velvet with brown tweed or by

making a plain, high-neck dress of medieval simplicity. Gigli's favored shades — rich elaret reds and copstopped way above the knee. And that is the Saint Laurent story. He still sends out superb pieces - a pair of tuxedo pants, ors, and oow that other designers rising like a curl of smoke round are riffling through the costume box, his penchant for historical fabrics is a fashion bonus. the waist into the folds of a white satin sleeveless blouse. Tunics over pants in soft silk printed with the glearning domes of Moscow were

"What looks good this season is clear, clean and modern clothes ---classy. But in the ensemble of the show, Saint Laurent did oot, as he trum the costume-party look," said Joan Kaner of Neiman-Marcus to used to do, put the fashion season in any perspective or suggest what sum up how she felt about the should be worn tomorrow. shows this season. At Saint Lau-One designer's imaginative idio-syncratic view of fashion can be

rent's collection she admired the valid. Issey Miyake sent out a superb collection based on his everresourceful and creative research into fabrics that he twists into crumpled pleats, dapples with dye that fades or brightens into cham-bray effects. All this is for sportswear pieces that layer and bounce

Russian Treasures Pouring Across Borders

By Suzanne Possehl New York Times Service

ART

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 20-21, 1993

T. PETERSBURG - As Russian families cash in their heirlooms to pay for bread, smugglers are gambling on the chaos at Russia's borders to slip the loot out of the country. Customs officials say they have confiscated more than 5,000 artworks and antiques in 1992, three times the number seized on the borders of the entire Soviet Union in 1991. Western art and antiques collectors, Russian contraband dealers, known here as kontrabandisti, and even Russian customs officials say what was once known as the iron border is now more of a conveyor belt for suitcases stuffed with Russia's heritage.

Having just gone through another reorganization, the Russian Ministry of Culture has neither the funds nor the personnel to esti-mate the loss. And the Russian border po-lice, preoccupied with drug and weapons traffickers, say they do oot know who is more to blame for the culture drain, Russian art smugglers or tourists.

Amid the confusion caused by borders that change as often as export restrictions, customs officials cannot even keep track of the confiscated items rapidly piling up in warehouses at the 105 eneckpoints along Russia's shrinking boundaries.

"There's a Malevich in here somewhere." insisted the officer in charge of the storeroom at Pulkovo International Airport in St. Petersburg. "But I'll never be able to find it," she added, and began to sort through the paintings stacked to the ceiling of the stuffy room. The sketch by Kasimir Malevich, founder of the Russian Suprematist movement and a major figure in 20th-century art whose work is highly valued in the West, remained hidamong the 15 cardboard boxes filled den

with 18th- and 19th-century icons, a dozen pre-Revolutionary samovars and other items found during the last year in luggage bound for Europe and the United States. In January, customs officials returned to the Russian Orthodox Church 185 icons and

other religious antiques confiscated at the airport and on trains bound for the Baltie nations or Finland. But the rest of the artieles will collect dust until a museum buys them or until they are put up for sale in state pawn shops.

During the last two years, Russia's borders changed faster than customs could set up



A customs agent with some items intercepted at Moscow airport.

checkpoints. But Sergei P. Ivanov, the head of the Ministry of Internal Affairs' art and weapons crime unit, also blamed the coun-try's economic crisis for the increase in art

smuggling Six days a week, people bring paintings and other family treasures wrapped in old sheets to Alpha-Art, which two and a half years ago held the first private auction in Russia since the October Revolution of 1917. Similar crowds wait for appraisers in antique stores all over Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Ilya I. Traber, the owner of St. Petersburg Antiques, said be did not know how many items brought to his store ended up abroad "I'm for a government monopoly in an-

tiques," he said, referring to the strict control the Soviet government kept on the buying, selling and exporting of Russian antiques. "At least until Russia's economy recovers and foreigners stop robbing us."

At the current rate of exchange, foreigners

can buy a Russian samovar and an antique tea set to go with it for well under \$100. Concerned that smugglers and collectors were snatching Ruusia's heritage from new

Ministry of Culture tightened art export reg-nlations in November by requiring buyers to obtain permission before taking art objects dated after 1945 out of the country. It is illegal to take Russian art dated before 1945 out of the country.

But the new law isn't stopping the flow of heritage from Rossia. Sergei Sobolev, the cus-toms spokesman for the northwest region, including St. Petersburg and the Baltic and Funnish borders, said that Russians smuggle out most of the goods, but that of the more than 100 people caught last year in the region, half were foreigners. He estimated that cus-toms detained only 10 percent of the art and antiques that came to the borders.

At Alpha-Art's seventh auction in the

Central House of Artists in Moscow this month, foreigners bid hard against Russian collectors for works by Russian masters. In some cases, the bid depended on how easily the piece could be hidden in a suitcase.

"That is why I went for the sketch." said diplomat who picked up a 1934 work by Robert Falk, for \$650 but left a bulkier Falk oil painting to a Russian museum collector for \$3,300. An exhibition of Falk's work, the first major display since the artist died in 1958, is open until the end of this month at the Russian Museum.

Sobolev said foreign nationals carrying special passports often used their diplomatic munity to take icons and antiques out of the country. Now and then, a Russian cus-toms official breaks protocol and opens a diplomat's baggage. Last November, an offcer at Pulkovo airport detained a U.S. concer at Punkovo airport detanted a U.S. con-sulate employee and confiscated 39 icons from him. The State Department said the incident was under investigation.

However freely art treasures are flowing out of Russia today, the phenomenon call of come close to the outpouring of the late 1920s and early 1930s, when the young Sovi-et government invited foreign diplomats and Western collectors, like Andrew Mellon and Armand Hammer, on shopping spress to the Hermitage museum and other palaces in St. Petersburg.

N those days, anctioneers all over Europe and the United States began sel-

ing Faberge eggs, imperial diamonds and artworks obtained from smug-glers, many of them Russian emigres, and from the Antique-Export Fund, set up by Lenin in October 1920 to liquidate the imperial and bourgeois "bric-a-brac" confiscated during and after the Bolshevik Revolution. After World War II, the flow of art and

antiques from the country gradually in-creased, but did not approach 1920s and '30s levels until 1990, when the Soviet borders started collapsing. For an entire year, until November 1991, when Russia set up checkpoints along its new Western borders, an-tiques, icons and other contraband flowed freely from Russia, through the Baltics and into Europe.

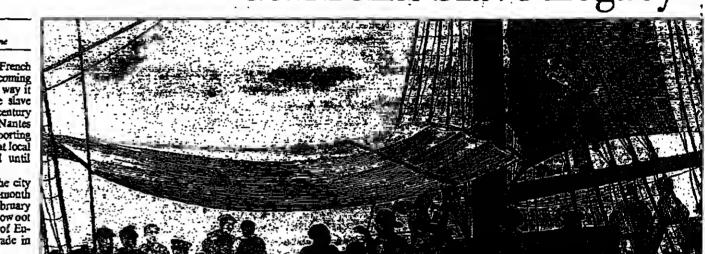
The dollar amount of the art passed through the Baltic window cannot be estimated. For all of Russia in 1991, customs officials said, they confiscated about \$2 million worth, including paintings by such Russian master as Ivan Shishkin and Isaak Levitan.

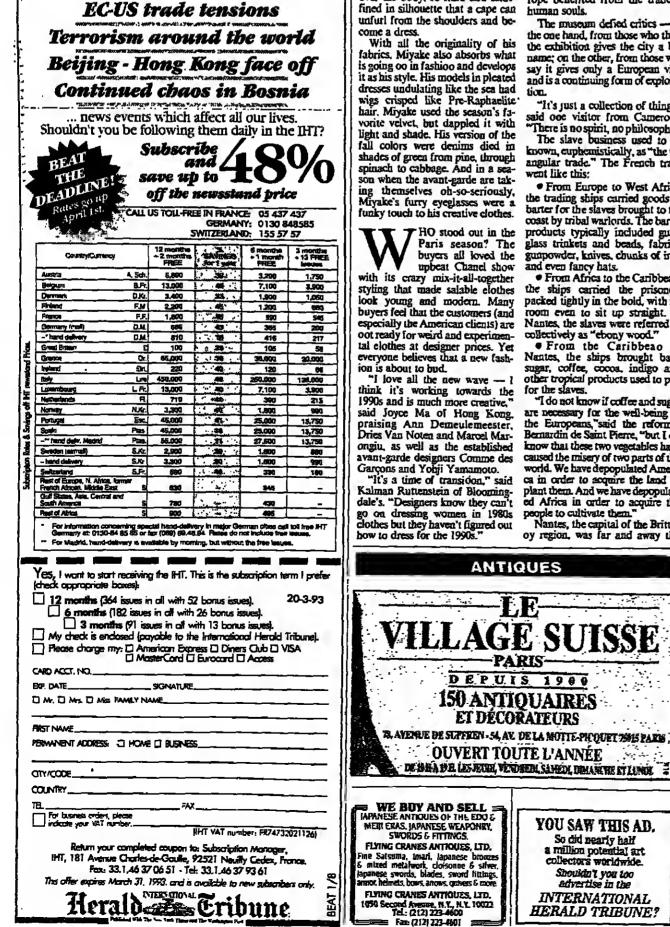
A French Museum Confronts Slave Legacy

By Barry James

ANTES -This French city is finally coming clean about the way it sot rich on the slave trade. Throughout the 18th century and well into the 19th, Nantes launched 1,800 slave transporting expeditions, a moral blot that local historians have overlooked until BOW

In breaking the taboo. the city museum has organized a 14-month exhibition - ending oext February -that gives a clear idea of how oot only Nantes but also much of Euover the body, so fluid and underope benefited from the trade in human souls.





The museum defied critics - on

the one hand, from those who think the exhibition gives the city a bad name; on the other, from those who say it gives only a European view and is a continuing form of exploitation.

"It's just a collection of things," said one visitor from Cameroon. There is no spirit, no philosophy." The slave business used to be known, euphemistically, as "the triangular trade." The French trade went like this:

· From Europe to West Africa, the trading ships curied goods to barter for the slaves brought to the Scene of slaves being whipped on deck of a slave ship was published in a French journal in 1855. coast by tribal warlords. The barter products typically included guns. glass trinkets and beads, fabrics,

gunpowder, knives, chunks of iron and even fancy hats. · From Africa to the Caribbean.

the ships carried the prisoners produced and equipped vessels that, with the addition of a portable packed tightly in the bold, with no room even to sit up straight. In Nantes, the slaves were referred to portcullis, could quickly be turned collectively as "ebony wood." · From the Caribbeao to

Nantes, the ships brought back, sugar, coffee, coccoa, indigo and other tropical products used to pay for the slaves.

"I do not know if coffee and sugar are necessary for the well-being of the Europeans, said the reformer Bernardin de Saint Pierre, "but I do know that these two vegetables have caused the misery of two parts of the

plant them. And we have depopulated Africa in order to acquire the

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ET DECORATEURS

most important slave-trading city capital that funded mass industrialin France. A huge economy was geared to it. Metal workshops ham-TY. mered out the leg-irous, spiked col-lars and handcuffs with which the

slaves bought so much coffee, sugar and other products that freighters from Nantes shuttled constantly back and forth to the East Indies to pick up the loads. Along the banks of the Loire estuary factories sprang up to produce caudies, chocolai cookies and preserves, all based on

the abundant supply of sugar. Those of us who happen to catch a finger in the grindstone have a hand chopped off." says the slave in Voltaire's "Candide." "If we try to escape, they cut off one leg. Both accidents happened to me. That's incentive to stop it. the price of your eating sugar in

Voltaire may have peppered the triangular trade with irony, but like most bourgeois Frenchmen of his age, he also had shares in it. In Nantes, the wealth created by

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John Ryskamp, American artist and founder of post-modernism, has artived to take up residence in Paris. For a signed, inscribed cropy of the book John Ryskamp, Works by the Founder of Post-Hodernism, 1960-1972, with an introduction by John Stechton (300 pp.), picae scall F300 to John Ryskamp, Le Peix Trianon, 2, not de Fancinate Condifie-No. 16, 7005 Paris, include alcose form

No. 16, 75036 Paris. Includes pieces from Antionan and Harvard Act Journal.

splendid mansions and civic buildversity of Nantes that same year helped produce the impetus and the scientific background for the curings that still grace the city. The trade eventually died out, one suspects, not because of abolition but rent exhibition. because it became less profitable as the supply outstripped the demand. After all, it is only in this generation that Sandi Arabia and Mauritania

A scandal that broke out when the university accepted a revisionist doctoral thesis - which argued that the Holocaust had never occurred abolished slavery - and many - fanned a realization that history would argue that the trade goes on in the indentured labor of children cannot forever be ignored. The elec-tion of a socialist mayor created the and the forcing of women into prospolitical climate that enabled the

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exhibition to go ahead. And finally, For Europe in the 18th century, the visit of Pope John Paul II to the slavery was "like the arms trade toslave-trading island of Goree in Senegal in February last year, and his day," according to Daniel Samson. appeal for forgiveness for the wrong done to Africa by Europe's Christhe curator of the Château of the Dukes of Brittany where the exhibi-tion is being held. Everyone knew it tian nations, helped remove some of was going on, but few had much the reservations in Nantes, which is a strongly Catholic city. Some of the

In Nantes, a virtual conspiracy of silence covered the triangular trade, descendants of the slave traders even helped the exhibition by lend. For instance, a 12-volume history of the city published toward the end of ing heirlooms.

the city published toward me and or the last century dedicated only one page to slavery. Nevertheless, a small group in the city, which goes AMSON acknowledged in that the exhibition could be interpreted as a kind of ex-ploitation. This was not, under the name of Rings of Memory, has been campaigning for several years to make Nantes more aware of however, the intention of the Rings of Memory group, which includes people from Africa and the Caribbean, and which is supported by the anti-racist movement in the city. An attempt to stage an exhibition in 1985 failed for lack of support in

the city council, which considered "We tried to make it as houest that it would be bad for Nantes's and neutral as possible," he said. image. But a symposium at the Uni-

Jean Ngapa, a Cameroonian who belongs to the group, said the exhi-bition will have served its purpose if "it makes Europeans aware that they must be prepared to share with the blacks."

This is one of those exhibitions where the catalogue is better than the show itself. Nevertheless, some 80,000 people saw it in the first three months, three times as many as normally visit the museum.



into floating prisons. Textile mills rolled out the printed fabrics that would pay for the slaves. Importers

gue that slave trading produced the the slave trade helped build the

PRECOLOMBIAN ART

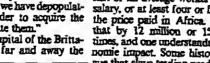
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lords to capture yet more slaves. world. We have depopulated Ameri-ca in order to sequire the land to lent of an average worker's annual salary, or at least four or five times the price paid in Africa. Multiply that by 12 million or 15 million times, and one understands the ecopeople to cultivate them." that by 12 million or 15 million Nantes, the capital of the Britta-oy region, was far and away the

brought glass trinkets from as far afield as Venice to chann and bribe the African slave sellers. Guns, gunpowder and ammunition, the most valuable currency of the age, were packed into the holds to exchange for slaves to enable the war-

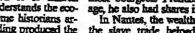
The markup for each slave in the Caribbean was typically the equiva-

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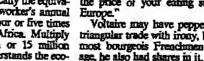
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ART EXHIBITIONS

SWITZERLAND



ization in Europe in the 19th centu-HE profits from selling slaves were subjected. Shipyards







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From Maastricht, Another Kind of Market Without Barriers



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COLOUEAN

On sale or sold in Maastricht, clockwise: a "Celtic "face" urn; a tapestry in Bernard Blondeel's display; two figures offered by Edward Lubin, and a portrait of the Biblical king Uzziah.







AASTRICHT, Netherlands -----Something has changed on the European scene. Economic troubles may be mounting, but where the art market is concerned, there is a buoyant mood that surprises even its participants here in the southernmost tip of the Netherlands.

As the European Fine Art Fair opened its doors to a private viewing, oo March 12, a dense crowd eagerly weni around its 159 stands. By the end of the first day of the fair, on March 13, attendance was 25 percent above last year. Even better, sales multiplied in the first hours, with Europeans pouncing on the star

SOUREN MELIKIAN

pieces right at the beginning. The trend affected even such a rarefied area as medieval and Renaissance art, admirably represented in this fair with a strong North European aesthetic orientation

Edward Lubin of New York City, who leads the field in the United States, is participating for the second year running. He sums it up by saying that for him the start was twice as fast and twice as big as in 1992.

Jan Dirven of Antwerp, one of the world's top six dealers in medieval art, had brought a Romanesque pricket candlesock of the 12th century. Excavated a long time ago in Siegburg, it has a green patination that adds 10 its attrac-tion. Mythical beasts look up at the viewer with snarling shouts at the tip of the three legs that support the shaft. The piece has the explosive radition. A 160,000 guilder (\$86,000) price tag could have dampened enthusiasm, but didn't. The candlestick was bought by a Dutch collec-

up in sections, yet more beautiful than the New York rug, it was carried away within minutes of the opening by a German collector, its reported \$1 million price notwithstanding.

That combination of discovery and extraordinary quality had much the same impact on buyers who came to look at Chinese art on the stand of Gisèle Croës of Brussels. This is her second appearance at an international fair this season, after the early fall Paris Biennale, where she made a killing. If she feared that buyer fatigue might set in regarding early excavated bronzes tumbling out of China via Hong Kong, she must have been instantly reassured.

One of the most astonishing pieces of figural art to come out of China, a little man in a thick coat holding up a pricket candlestick, went on the opening night to a collector operating "in the middle range," as Croes puts it. Everything is relacive — the bill amounts in \$136,000. For that price, the collector now owns a third-century B. C. object that will loom large in art books on early Chinese figuration. If anything surpasses it in the way of discov-

eries, it is the group of four bronzes from the enigmatic Dian culture. The first artifacts from this non-Chinese civilization came to light three decades ago in Yunnan, now in Sonthern China. although not yet entirely Sinicized. Total mystery surrounds the emergence of its art, the

The mood is buoyant and sales are brisk at the European Fine Art Fair.

tradition with its Protestant penchant for restrainL

The ultimate in this respect is perhaps achieved on the stand of the Antwerp dealer Bernard Blondeel, one of the world's leaders in medieval and Renaissance tapestries. In two rooms "built" of fabric partioons, each wall is hung with one tapestry that does not fall in the ground. Soft lighting brings out the subtle bues -pale greens and yellows, touches of blue and carmine red. The gloom associated with medieval settings (cold stone walls, heavy dark furniture) gives way to the evocative poetry of Mer-lin the Magician. Io low glass cases, a sprinkling

of medieval objets d'art, in which Blondeel has been dealing as long as in tapestries, introduces a miniature-size counterpoint.

In other stands, the objects alone do the trick There is no such sophisticated space and light construction at the Zurich dealer Fritz Payer's stand. But the dazzling glitter, literally and metaphorically, of Renaissance in Baroque sil-ver-gilt vessels from Augsburg and Nuremburg is unforgettable. Displayed by the dozens, they are a reminder that the greatest in this category are not all locked up in museums or princely

The fugue continues on the adjoining stand of his colleague Albrecht Neuhaus of Würzburg. There, it expands to include Baroque steel caskets, the occasional study of skeletons walking-utterly surreal in the interpretation of the 16th-century Venetian Battista Franco, known as Semolei - or the portrait of a Biblical king, Uzziah, handled in a Rembrandt style. It was indeed sold as auction as a Rembrandt in Paris in 1801, before being reacribed in our century to his contemporary Govert Flinck. It has lost nothing of its grandeur, only a few naughts to the price, se1 at \$140,000 - one fifth of what i1 takes to get an indifferent Pissarro. Together the two stands recapture the atmosphere of the "Renaissance cabinet de l'amateur" with its dual tribute 10 worldly magnificence and its

HE other key to success, again per-ceptible at Maastricht as nowhere else, is the inclusion of great works in the lower financial range as in the million-dollar category. Even such a famous dealer in antiquities as Herbert Cahn of Basel brought along a delightful Etruscan gray earthenware wine jug of the late seventh century B. C. priced at a mere 1,800 Swiss francs labout \$1,200). A Paris-based American lawyer, James Lightburn, and his wife, Sally, swiftly bagged it before a Belgian couple could make up their

The top in this financially modest range was perhaps to be found among the medieval, Renaissance and other objects displayed by Pat-rick Reijgersberg of Haarlem, the Netherlands. The most remarkable "face" urn of Celoc gray earthenware of the second to third century have ever seen was there, with a 22,000 guilder price tag. The urn, excavated from the rubble in Cologne after World War II, was hitherto un-recorded.

And that, as much as Pieter de Boer's 2.2 million guilder Avercamp (now sold) or Johnny Van Haeften's 14 Dutch and Flemish masters sold in the range of £30,000 to £600,000 (\$43,500 to \$880,000), is what makes a fair great, very great indeed. It should be seen by

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By Peter Passell

New York Times Service

Although the African National Congress is still months away from junction against business with the white government, American companies are quietly drifting back into South Africa, most of them on scouting ex-peditions, but some re-establishing their corporate beachheads in Africa's most promising market. Already, the waning of South Africa's infamy has brought formerly

Reuters LONDON --- Red Hot Televi-

sion, a satellite-television station

that beams pornography across Europe, is to be banned in Britain, the

government said on Friday. The television company, which is licensed in the Netherlands but

transmits from Denmark, said it

would fight the ban in court and

year, Red Hot Television has at-

tracted widespread criticism in

Britain, but also considerable inter-

est. Around 25.000 people bought

the decoders necessary to watch the

late-night sex shows. The company

intends to double the amount of its

broadcasts to 18 hours a week start-

On Friday, Peter Brooke, secre-

tary of state for national heritage,

said the station broke European

Eurocurrency Deposits

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Since it began broadcasting last

expected to win.

ing this weekend.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

March 19

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Britain Closes Borders

To Satellite Sex Shows

mto a marketing come-on.

Africans hope will help pull them out of a deep economic slough, are keeping a wary distance. Econo-mists and businessmen agree that ernments enacted their own antiaeven though the stigma of South partheid statutes. Africa is disappearing, chronic vio-

The sanctions contained numer-

Apple Computer Inc., which says it is eager to open an office in Johan-nesburg, met with the ANC presi-dent, Nelson Mandela, last September, and was told to stay out of South Africa until the ANC makes its formal announcement.

Page 9

David de Joog, an independent distributor who bandles Apple technology, grumbled that Microsoft's entry may have been smoothed by the fact that both the ANC and its most important politi-cal ally, the Congress of South Afri-can Trade Unions, use Microsoft products, many of them donated

lution if they receive sufficient benefits," Mr. de Joog suggested nity than with policing the vestiges of the antiapartheid campaign. He added that when he approached Before opening its office. Micro-Mr. Mandela recently to ask about Appl

T EW YORK - Will Russia negotiate the tortuous path to YN. capitalism without a detour through hyperinflation and depression? Can outsiders do much to keep it moving in the right direction? Fatalism tinged with skepticism seems to be the fashion of the day. While Bill Chinton and his counterparts in Europe and Japan are certainly rooting for Boris N. Yeltsin to pull off a miracle, most of the technocrats working in the trenches scoff at the idea that Western cash and know-how can make much difference.

Most, but not all. Jeffrey Sachs, an economist at Harvard who is

advising the Yeltsin government, says there is room for a The inflation dragon deal among Russia's warring do-

mestic interests that could case is close to consuming the way to competitive free markets. And be says foreign aid its own children. could be the glue that keeps the

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deal in place. Even those peering at the Russian economy through rose-colored glasses find it hard to ignore the gloom. Inflation is pushing 30

The tax system is not generating anything approaching the revenue needed to balance the budget. Oil and gas output is falling for want of modern equipment. Great industrial enterprises are running on empty, using inflationary credit extorted from Moscow to pay suppliers and meet payrolls. percent a month.

Worst of all, no one seems to be in charge. The Yeltsin government issues decrees that hostile bureaucrats and enterprise manag-ers ignore at no particular peril. Economic policy is set by committees whose power cobs and flows with the latest skirmishes between the president and the apparatchik-dominated Parliament.

The prevailing wisdom says that Mr. Yeltsin can win only by vanquishing the old order - in particular, the big enterprises of the military-industrial complex that have banded together to lock the credit spigot in the open position. Just how (or whether) this can be

accomplished is anybody's gness. As Keith Crane, the research director of the Planecon consulting firm in Washington sums it up, "They'll have to live through their own hell."

But Mr. Sachs, who has brokered stabilization plans in Poland See RUSSIA, Page 11

lence, political confusion and deep doubts about the ecocomic policies of a future government will deny the country any quick windfall from its new respectability.

"They worry about strikes," said Michelle Cohen, executive director of the American Chamber of Commerce in Southern Africa. "They worry about the violence that is

broadcasting law. "The sexually ex

plicit content of Red Hot Televi-

sion is unacceptable and has the

potential to cause great harm to children who may see it," he said.

And the EC's executive Commis

"Article 22 of the directive on

television without frontiers allows

member states to stop a channel

from broadcasting in order in pro-tect minors," said an aide to the culture and audiovisual commis-

The order will make the supply of

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sion said the British ban was legal.

companies sold out and fled rather billion. than face the wrath of shareholders

ments at home. American exports to South Africa plunged from \$2.27 hillion in the United States still restrict busi-

AMSTERDAM

CROSSFICADS INTERNATIONAL CHUR-CH Interdenominational & Evangetical Sun-day Benice 10:20 a.m. / Kids Welcome. De Cueenstnaat 3, S. Amsterdam Info. 02940-15318 or 02303-41395.

FRENCH RIVIERA

CORNERSTONE CHRISTIAN FELLOW-SHIP worships at Hotel Mediathel, Sophia-Antipolis, 10:30 a.m. Sundays; nursery, Sunday schools; tel 93.65.84.54.

FRANKFURT

CHRIST THE KING. (Episcopal/Anglican). Sebastian-Finz-str. 22, U1,2,3 Miquei-Alee. Sun. Holy Communion 9 & 11 a.m., Sunday School and Nussery 10:45 a.m.

MADRID

1984 to \$1.20 hillion the following ness with South Africa, and anti- for an unambiguous, top-level signal

their impact oo South Africa is bot-ly debated. But many American ward. Exports in 1992 were \$2.43 Microsoft distributor. The people 1 President George Bush repealed of accepted that sanctions are gone

'82 '84 '86 '88 '90 '92

Source: Department of Commerce

BONN/KÖLN

EREMEN

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH (En-

INTERNATIONAL DAPTIST Church (2)-gish language) meets at Exangelish-Frokin-chich Kreuzgemeinde, Hohaniohestrasse Harmarn-Bose-Str. (around the comar from the Bahnhof) sunday worship 17:00 Ernest D. Watter, pastor. Tel. 04791-12977.

RUCHAREST

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Strade Pope Rusu 22, 300 p.m. Contact Bill Richardson, Tel. 010-91-61.

BUDAPEST

International Baptist Fellowship, II Bimbo u. 58

(mein entrance Tapolcsenyi u. 7, immediately behind front entrance). 10:30 Eble study. 6:00 p.m. Joel Jenkins, pastor. Tel.: 1158759 &

BIRGARIA

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sofia, Grand Narodno Sobronie Square. Wor-ship 11:00. Charles Currie, Pastor.

CELLE/HANNOVER

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Frie-denskirche, Riemennstr. 15, Celle, SS 12:45, Worship 14:00. 30 min. Drive, 20 min. By Italin

from Hannover. Walking distance from Calle train station. Contact Andy Earl. Tel: 05141-36735.

DARMSTADT

DARMSTADT/EBERSTADT BAPTIST MIS-

DÜSSELDORF

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH. En-

glish, s.s. 10:00, worship 11:05. Children's church and nursery. Meets at the International

School, Lauchenburger Kinchweg 2,D-Kal-sorsweit, Friendly fellowship, All denomina-tions welcome. Dr. W.J. Delay, Pastor. Tel; 0211/400 157.

FRANKFURT

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOW-

SHIP Evangelisch-Freikinchiche Gemeinde Sodenerstr. 11-18, 6380 Bad Hornturg, pho-

Tel.: (02236) 47021.

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Tel: 704357.

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or the loss of contracts with govern- the federal restrictions on trade and we oeed to move on and create with South Africa in July 1991, but with South Africa in July 1991, but jobs," said the distributor, Dana 164 state and local governments in Buys, of Work Group Systems. But companies that have waited

wanted to know why Apple had oot yet delivered the 100 Powerbook deal with in the ANC have all kind

laptop computers Apple executives had promised the ANC as a gift. When the congress does call for the resumption of trade, however. it may discover that repealing sanc-

tions is as cumbersome as imposing them.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

HOLLAND THE INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF BONNIKÖLN, Riveinau Strasse 9, Köh. Worship 1:00 p.m. Calvin Hogue, Pastor.

ASSOC. OF INT'L CHURCHES TRINITY BAPTIST S.S. 9:30. Worship 10:30. IN EUROPE & MIDEAST hursery, wann fellowship. Mee Bloemcamplaan 54 in Wesser Tel: 01751-78024.

KRAKOW

MADRID

PARIS and SUBURBS

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 58 Rus

PRAGUE

EUROPEAN

BERLIN AMERICAN CHURCH IN BERLIN, cor. of Cay Ales & Potedamer Str., S.S. 9:30 a.m., Worship 11 a.m. Tel: 030-8132021.

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP. ul. Wyspianskiego 4, First Sunday each mon-th. 6:00 p.m. Gustaw Ciestar, coordinator, Tal: 33 23 05 + 65 49 32. BRUSSELS

THE INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH OF BRUSSELS, Sunday School 930 am. and Church 10:45 am. Kallerbarg, 12 (at the Int. School). Tel.: 873.05.81. Bue 95. Tram 94.

COPENHAGEN

INMANUEL BAPTIST MADRID, Hernendez de Tejada, 4 English Services. 11 a.m. 7 p.m. Tel.: 407-4347 or 302-3017. INTERINATIONAL CHURCH of Copenhagen, 27 Farvergade. Vartov, near Rödhus. Skudy 10:15 & Worship 11:30. Jack Hustad, Peeter. Tel.: 31624785. MUNICH INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF MUNICH, Hobsir, 9 English Language Ser-vices. Bible study 16:00. Worship Service 17:00. Pastor's phone: 6908534.

FRANKFURT

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURICH, Nibelungen Allee 54 (U-Bahn 5), Sunday School 9:30, worship 11 a.m. Tel.: (069) 539478. GENEVA

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHICK, 36 Au des Bons-Reisins, Rueil-Malmaison. A Evangelical church for the English apealan community located in the wester suburbs.55, 9:46; Worship: 10:45, Children Church and Nurseny. Youth ministries Dr. B.C. Thomas, pastor. Cell 47.51.28.63 o 47.40,1529 for information. EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH of Geneva, 20 rus Verdaine. Sunday worship 9:30. in Ger-man 11:00 in English. Tet (022) 310.50.89. LONDON 47.48.1328 for individual full INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP. 820 p.m., 123 av. du Maine. Mo Gailé. Neur fue Tour Moriparnasse. The evening service of Emmanuel Baptist Church. Call 47.51.29.63 or 47.48.15.29.

AMERICAN CHURCH in London at 79 Tot-tenhem Court Road, London WI, SS at 945 a.m. & worship at 11 a.m. Goodge street tube; Tel: (01) 5802791.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH services at Rydens School, Hersham, Surrey, Sunday School at 10:00 a.m. and worship at 11:00 a.m. Active youth program, Tel: (0832)

MOSCOW

International Baptist Fellowship meets at the Czech Baptist Church Vinchradeka # 68, Prague 3. Al metro stop Jantoz Podebrad Sunday a.m. 11:00 Pastor: Bob Ford (02) 311 0653. MOSCOW PROTESTANT CHAPLAINCY, UPDK Hell, UL. Ulota Palme 5, bidg. 2. Wo ship 9 + 11 a.m. S.S. Tel.: 143-3562.

OSLO

WUPPERTAL American Lutheran Church, Frizneragt. 18. Worship 8. Sunday School 11 a.m. Tel: (12)44.35.84. International Baptiat Church. English, Gar-man, Persian. Worship 10:30 a.m., Selessir. 21, Wuppertal - Eberled. All denominations welcome. Hama-Dister Fraund, pastor. Tel: 02024698384. PARIS

seu or inv

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS. Worship 11:00 a.m. 65, Quai (Orsay, Paris 7, Bus 63 ZURICH INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH of Wadenswi (Zbrich), Switzerland, Rosenbarg-strasse 4. Worship Services Sunday momings 11:00. Tel: 1-7002812. STOCKHOLM

MMANUEL CHURCH, Worship Christ in Swedish, English, or Korean, 11:00 a.m. Sunday, Birger Jarlag, at Kungstensg, 17. 46/08/ 15 12 25 x 727 for more

VIENNA

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALISTS VIENNA COMMUNITY CHURCH, Sunday worship in English 11:30 A.M., Sunday school, nursery, international, all denomina-tions welcome. Dorotheorgasse 18, Vienne 1. UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST followship &

information.

contacts in Europe include: BARCELONA: Aptartado de Correos 27305, 06080 Barcelone, Spain. Tet.: WARSAW

WARSAW INTERNATIONAL CHURCH. Protestant English language experiments, Sun-days 11:00 a.m. (Sept-May), 10 a.m. (June-Aug.); Sunday School 9:55 (Sept-May) UL Microwa 21. TeL: 43-29-70. FRANKFURTMIESBADEN (0611) 719461.

ZURKH

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH English speaking, workship service, Sunday School & Nunzery, Sundaya 11:30 a.m., Schanzengasse 25, Tel.: (01) 2525225,

Forward Rates 68-day 38-day 1.3462 1.2502 116.11 116.10 38-day 1.3460 116.11 90-day 1,4794 1,4558 1,5143 Germany Cantello **40-007** 1,4825 1,4820 1,5124 30-day 1,4961 1,6439 1,5107 Currency Pound Sterline Deutsche mork Lombard rate Call money JOPODESS Y Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indower Bank (Brussets); Banas Commerciale Hot Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indower Bank of Takyo (Takyo); Rayal Bank of Can (Mikan): Assurce France Presse (Park); Bank of Takyo (Takyo); Rayal Bank of Can (Taranta): IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP. th Interbox ath interi

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COMMUNITY CHURCH, Worship and Church-School at 11:00 a.m., Padre Damian 34, (August, Orense and Gen. Yague). Internetional, English Speaking, Tel.: sioner, João de Deus Pinheiro. The station has 15 days in which to appeal. Mr. Brooke said that if MUNICH INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHUR-CH, Evengelical, Bable Believing, services in English 4:15 p.m. Sundays at Enhuber Str. 19 (J2 Theseienstr.) (069) 63 45 74. the issue "cannot be resolved to the government's satisfaction, the secretary of state will issue an order which will restrict retransmission MONTE CARLO of the service in this country."

INT'L FELLOWSHIP, & Rue Louis-Notari, Sunday Worship 11:00 & 8 p.m. Tel: 92.18.56.00.

PARIS and SUBURBS

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL (Episoopai-Anglican), Sun. 2 & 11 a.m. Sunday School for children and nursery care at 11 a.m. 23 ave. George V, Paris 8. Tel: 47 20 17 92. Netro: George V or Alma-Marceau.

HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH (Even-gelice). Sun 9:30 am. Hotel Orion. Metro 1 : Explanade de La Défense. Tel.: 47.73.53.54 gr 47.75.14.27. March 18

UARASTAUTISERSTAUT BAPTIST MS-SION. Bible study & Worship Sunday 10:30 a.m. Stadhinission Da-Eberstadt, Buescheistr. 22, pastor. Tel.:06187-91683 (pestor) & 06151-68702 (deacon). SAINT JOSEPH'S CHURCH (Roman Catholic). Masses Saturday Evening 8:30 p.m., Sunday, 8:45, 11:00, 12:15 and 8:30 p.m. 50, avenue Hoche, Paris 8th. Tel:42.2728.56. Metro: Charles de Gaule -Bolis

SWITZERLAND

ST. ANTON - ENGLISH-SPEAKING CATHOLIC MISSION. Services: 5:30 p.m. Sebuday & 11:15 a.m. Sunday. Localed: 63 405 600 5 7.62 e near Kneuzolaiz Telechone 382-02-06. TOKYO ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, near lidabashi Stn. Tel.: 3261-3740, Worship Service: 9:30 a.m. Sundays. 11.00 10 % 12% 10 % 11 % 10 % 9% 9% 7.54 7.52

EUROPEAN

BERLIN

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, REFLIN, Rottenburg str. 13, 1000 Berlin 41 (Stegliz), Bible study 10.45, worship at 12.00 and 19.00 each Sunday, Charles A. Warlord, Pastor, Tel.: 030-774-4670.

ne: 06134-23278 or 06195-643350 serving the Frankturt and Taunus areas, Germany. BAPTIST CONVENTION

BARCELONA

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH meets al Trav. des las Corts, 340-344, 2, Sunday worship 11:00. Dr.Jimmie Nelson, pastor, phone 410/661.

Tel: 040620616.

(03) 3149154. RETHEL INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST BRUSSELS: Tel.: (02) 6600226. Thomas W. Hill pastor, Tel., 069-549559

HAMBURG

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF HAMBURG meets at TABEA FESTHAL-LE.Am Isleid 19, Hamburg-Ostdorf, Bible Su-

dy at 11:30 & Worship at 12:30 each Sunday.

Sunday worship 09:45, nursery + Sunday school 10:00, women's circle - Friday 09:31 Housegroups - Sunday + Wednesday 19:30. Pastor M. Levey, member European Baptist Convention. "Declars His glory amongst the nations."

CHURCH, Am Dechsborg 92, Franklutt &M. Sunday worship 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Dr.

GENEVA/DERN: (022) 7741596.

HEIDELBERG: (49) 6222-7 3716 or (49) 6205-16486

MEMORY (49) 821-47-2486. NETHERLANDS: (073) 408208. PARIS: (33) 1-42-77-9677.



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Whirlpool to Take \$40 Million Charge

W INITIDUOI to Little O'FO INITIATION CONTROL SC BENTON HARBOR, Michigan (Reuters) — Whirlpool Corp. said Friday that charges associated with its Whirlpool Financial Corp. subsid-iary would reduce 1993 first quarter after-tax earnings by \$40 million. The charges relate to the write-down of specific accounts, largely in its aerospace portfolio, Whirlpool said. The charges include \$10 million for aerospace portfolio, Whirlpool said. The charges include \$10 million for the write-down of an investment in the common stock of GPA Group 105-24 105-18 - 0-14 105-12 106-17 106-13 - 0-16 106-10 106-10 105-13 - 0-14 Est. volume: 34,614. Open Interest: 74,147. GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM 258,000- ph of 100 pct 100 95,03 91,51 95,48 - 0.04 100 95,03 91,51 95,48 - 0.04 100 95,03 91,51 95,48 - 0.04 100 95,03 91,51 95,48 - 0.04 100 95,03 91,51 95,48 - 0.04 100 95,03 91,51 95,48 - 0.04 100 95,03 91,51 95,48 - 0.04 100 95,03 91,51 95,48 - 0.04 100 95,03 91,51 95,48 - 0.04 100 95,03 91,51 95,48 - 0.04 100 95,03 91,51 95,48 - 0.04 100 95,03 91,51 95,48 - 0.04 100 95,03 91,51 95,48 - 0.04 100 95,03 91,51 95,48 - 0.04 100 95,03 91,51 95,48 - 0.04 100 95,03 91,51 95,48 - 0.04 100 95,03 91,51 95,48 - 0.04 100 95,03 91,51 95,48 - 0.04 100 95,03 91,51 95,54 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,54 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,54 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,54 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,54 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,54 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,54 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,54 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,54 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,54 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,54 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,54 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,54 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,54 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,03 91,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,51 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,55 - 0.05 100 95,5 aerospace portfolio, Whirlpool said. The charges include S10 million for the write-down of an investment in the common stock of GPA Group PLC, the world's largest operating lessor of commercial aircraft. Whirlpool said the charge also included S13 million for losses and maintenance costs for certain aerospace leasing arrangements. In addition, it reflected losses on a major commercial account and a general provision.

Vote on Drug Rescues Chiron Shares

Vote on Urug Rescues Uniton Officers ROCKVILLE, Maryland (Combined Dispatches) — Shares in Chiron Corp. closed 52.75 lower at \$50 Friday after recouping heavier losses on news that a panel of experts advising the Food and Drug Administration had recommended that its drug to treat multiple sclerosis be approved, bad recommended that its drug to treat multiple sclerosis be approved. On the over-the-counter market, Chiron stock stood as much as \$5 On the over-the-counter market, Chiron stock stood as much as \$5 Not the over-the-counter market, Chiron stock stood as much as \$5 Note earlier on fears that its drug would not win the panel's approval lower earlier on fears that its drug would not win the panel's approval to be marketed as a treatment for the disease. The FDA is not obligated to follow advisory committee recommendations but generally docs. The drug. Beta interferon, is the first pharmacentical designed to stop the destructive processes that cause the cripping effects of multiple sclerosis. Treatments exist for the symptoms of the illness. (AP. Renters)

NCR Chairman to Step Down May 1

NEW YORK (UPI) — American Telephone & Telegraph said Friday that the chairman of NCR, Gilbert Williamson, would retire May 1. Mr. Williamson, 55. will be replaced by Jerre Stead, president of AT&T's Global Business Communications Systems. Mr. Williamson took over the helm of NCR in 1991 when AT&T acquired the computer company in a deal valued at \$75 billion Mr. acquired the computer company in a deal valued at \$7.5 billion. Mr. Stead, 50, will assume the title of group executive-NCR.

PC Chief's Departure Hits Compaq HOUSTON (Bloomberg) — Compaq Computer Corp. stock fell sharply Friday following the resignation of Douglas Johns, who has run the personal-computer division since a management shakeup in 1991. The company's shares dropped \$1.50 to close at \$48.25 on the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Johns, who was chosen by President Eckhard Pfeiffer in October 1991 to lead the flagship personal-computer division, & stid he was leaving the company for personal reasons. Press 4444

said he was leaving the company for personal reasons. Compaq officials minimized the importance of his departure, saying it would not impede the firm's turnaround in the personal-computer market.

Busy Wall Street Buoys NYSE Profit

DUSY WALL SUPCEL DUDYS IVE SET A CALL NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Stock Exchange said Friday it had record earnings of \$41 million in 1992, nearly triple the result of 1991, reflecting one of Wall Street's best years ever. The Big Board reported revenue of \$420 million in 1992, up 12 percent from the year before, as 251 companies listed stock on the exchange. About half of the new listings were companies that made initial public offerings during the year, while 44 were companies that moved to the NYSE from the Nasdaq over-the-counter market. However, the NYSE is losing market share to other regional and electronic exchanges. For example, the NYSE's share of trading volume [ell to \$1.7 percent in 1992 from \$2.3 percent in 1991. Exchange officials expect that trend to reverse partially in the first quarter because of \$18.5 a

expect that trend to reverse partially in the first quarter because of \$18.5 million in credits offered to win back small investors' business lost to other stock exchanges.

1221 For the Record

Seaguil Energy Corp. directors announced a 2-for-1 split Friday of the company's common stock. (Knight-Ridder)

Source; UPL **U.S. FUTURES** March 19 Clase Season Season High Low Open Hilah 1.00 Season Seaso Open High Low Close Chg.
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 20-21, 1993

EUROPEAN FUTURES

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Spot Commodities

Est. Sales 8,729 . Prev. sales 13,654 Open Interest 72,515

18.72 18.72 18.75 18.85 18.95 18.95 18.95 18.95 18.95 18.95

Stock Indexes

Bources: Reuters. Mail. Associated Press. London Int'l Florancial Februres Exchange. Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

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Stocks End Mixed As Bonds Weaken

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches sell off in the days ahead because of inflation fears," Mr. Hays said. NEW YORK - Stock prices closed mixed on Friday, with bluechip issues clawing out a minor gain down to 3,400 or maybe 3,380 bebut the broad market lower because cause of some economic concerns," of economic concerns and the specbe added. "Consumer confidence is ter of inflation. Wall Street was bufstarting to decline since Clinton feted by the year's first so-called triple-witching-hour expirations of options and futures tied to stocks. The Dow Jones industrial aver-

MARKET DIARY

Page 10

age rose 5.94 points, to 3.471.58,

N.Y. Stocks but declining issues on the New York Stock Exchange outnumbered advances by a 5-to-4 ratio.

Volume got a boost from program trading related to Friday's triple-witching hour - the quarterly expiration of stock-index futures and options and options on individual stocks on the same day. Big Board volume was 293.96 million shares. up from 240.49 million on Thurs-

day. The bond market was pressured by inflation fears, manifested in a 13-month high for the Commodity Research Bureau's index. The CRB index, reflecting higher prices for sugar, pork, metals, wheat and or-ange juice, rose 2.04, to 213.74. The index has increased 5.4 percent so far this year.

In the bond market, the bellwether 30-year Treasury bond lost wether 30-year Treasury bond lost 7/32 point, raising its yield to 6.80 percent, from 6.78 percent on Thursday. Don R. Hays, director of investment strategy at Wheai First Butcher & Singer in Rich-mond, Virginia, said the bond mar-ket closely follows the CRB index.

FRANC: Conservatives

(Continued from first finance page) the difficulties of unity had been underestimated.

Ireland cut interest rates on Friday, following the Bundesbank's move of Thursday, Ireland was forced to devalue its punt in Janu-

Foreign Exchange

ary, the result of previous to the lence in the ERM, and it has been lowering rates since. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX, Knight-Ridder)

Dollar Slips Against Mark

The dollar was mixed on Friday, but it extended its loses against the Deutsche mark, following the meager interest-rate cut by the Bundes-bank on Thursday, news agencies reported from New York.

Since the Bundesbank cut its discount rate to 7.5 percent from 8 percent on Thursday, the dollar has lost more than 2.5 plennig. The dis-count rate is the effective floor of the German money market, but the Bundesbank left its Lombard rate. the ceiling, unchanged at 9 percent.

became president, and economic numbers are not as good as some people bad hoped." Merck was the most-active issue on the New York Stock Exchange.

"We think the bond market will

"We also expect the Dow to go

off 1/2 at 35%. It temporarily cut prices on two cholesterol drugs by about 4 percent. The cuts are to last two weeks.

RJR Nabisco Holdings was next, unchanged at 8%. A published re-port said its chairman, Louis Gersiner, may be a candidate to take over as chairman of Interna-tional Business Machines Corp. 1BM fell % to 54.

Wal-Mart was third, down ¼ to 33%. Its activity was linked to an order imbalance on the triplewitching expiration day. Citizens Corp. ended at 25% on

its initial trading day. A 6.25 million-share offering of the insurance subsidiary of Hanover Insurance Co, was priced at S24 a share.

Echo Bay Mines led the American Stock Exchange actives, up ¹⁴ to 6. It was followed by Roval Oak Mines, up 3/16 to 3. Gold for March delivery on the New York Commodity Exchange rose \$1.10,

Tricord Systems Inc., a designer and marketer of high-performance servers for personal-computer networks, led the over-the-counter ac-

trading day. I fering was pri

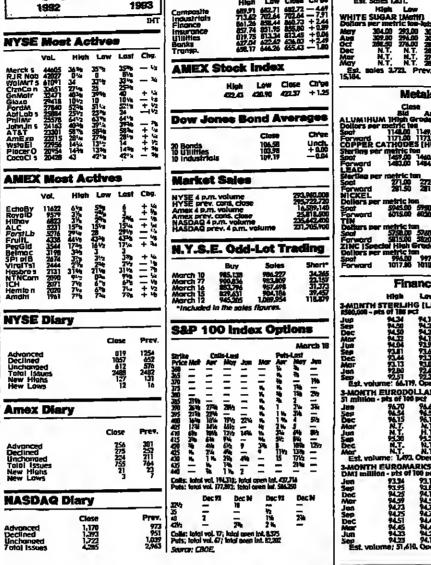
ference betw interest rates the rate cut, that there would be increased dollar buying, but that's not the case." said Kevin Logan, economist for Swiss Bank Corp. "The cut was so widely anticipated that when the actual rate cut happened, it was a nonevent." The dollar fell to 1.6359 Deutsche

marks from 1.6415. But it edged up to 116.00 yen from 115.75 yen on Thursday after touching a record low 115.55 in Tokyo on Friday. The dollar also rose to 1.5085 Swiss francs from 1.5060, but it fell to 5.5690 French francs from 5.5985.

The pound rose to \$1.4900 from \$1.4860.

Earlier in London, the dollar was weaker as erstwhile bulls closed their positions before the weekend. "I don't think the Bundesbank moves are the stuff of a lower dol-

unwinding of bull positions might continue to take it lower than this," said David Deakin, chief trader at Nikko Bank in London. Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder) (UPI,



March 19

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- 248.16 - 0.94 - 298.85 - 1.22 - 228.45 - 0.55 - 112.11 - 0.13 - 217.74 - 1.05

Low Close Ch's

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Semi-Tech Buys 29% of Pfaff

Bloomberg Business News

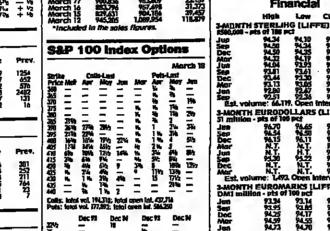
TORONTO — Semi-Tech Group, which owns Singer Sewing Machine Co., said Friday it had signed a tentative agreement to acquire a 29 percent stake in G.M. Pfaff AG, a German industrial and consumer sewing-machine maker.

The purchase price was not disclosed.

The deal is an opportunity to combine Pfaff's technical expertise with lar, but I do think the short-term Semi-Tech's distribution network, especially in Asia, said Michael List, a spokesman for Semi-Tech.

Mr. List said China, Vietnam and India were potential Plaff markets. The Semi-Tech Group is controlled by International Semi-Tech Micro-electronics Inc., which owns 40 percent of Semi-Tech (Global) Co. of Hong Kong, Semi-Tech (Global) in turn owns 51 percent of Singer

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at 11/2 on its minual Its 3-million-share of- iced at \$11 a share. (UPI, Bloomberg) Talk It Up	Advanced Declined Unchanged Tatal Issues New Hights Hew Lows	Close 819 1057 612 2488 127 12	
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Ton a mink that once are the entering, respectively Thong Kong, Semi-Tech (Global) in third with 51 percent of Singer.	Mary 31224 1344 33974 33974 73476 + 0734 11673 54 Jon 77.50 72.00 7120 7120 72.00 72	1 1023 7470 Dec 2700 7700 7808 13 1772 7300 Mot 3704 13 1 7777 13
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Virgin Air And BA Break Off Discussions

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By Erik Ipsen onal Herald Tribune

LONDON - Twenty-five days after Richard Branson said he would give British Airways only 24 hours to make compensation for its "dirty tricks" campaign against his Virgin Atlantic Airways, talks between the two carriers were broken off Friday.

In s statement, Mr. Branson again raised the possibility of legal action against British Air. He said the had thought it would not be in the best interests of either airline to "waste time" in court and that he had "wrongly believed British Air-ways thought the same." But analysts said that no matter

what action Virgin takes, it would probably have scant impact on the larger carrier. "For British Airways, it is a pain in the neck, with U.S. litigation conceivably dragging on and on and stories in the press every day," said Mark McVicar, an analyst with NatWest Securities, "but it has become more of a nuisance than a serious commercial issue."

BA agreed in January to pay £610,000 (\$897,000) and publicly ÷, apologize out of court in response to allegations from Virgin of poaching its passengers, breaking into Virgin's computers and smearing the airline's name and that of Mr. Branson. Further negotiations followed after Mr. Branson threatened to bring legal action against BA in the United States.

One reason British Air may be less concerned now is that this week it finally won tentative approval from Washington to take a \$300 million stake in USAir Group Inc. Before that happened, analysts suggested that the airline feared a messy public battle with Virgin might have swong U.S. regulators 1.) against its attempt to gain s toe-

hold in the American market, "Perhaps British Airways was smart to keep Virgin talking so long," said Matthew Stainer, an analyst with Schroder Securities.

In its statement, Virgin said it had agreed to accept £9 million in compensation from British Air, including £6 million stemming from a 4-year-old aircraft maintenance dispute, but it would not agree to keep quiet about the whole affair.

Officials of Virgin laid the blame squarely on British Air's refusal "to allow Richard Branson and Virgin. to make unrestricted comment on matters of public record."

By Henry Copeland Special to the Herald Tribune BUDAPEST --- In the 1980s, when Hunga-

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ry's reforming Communists allowed a debt market to flourish, bonds often featured ingenious bells and whistles to entice buyers. One issue for Hungarian Telephone Co. in 1984 had a unique "call" option: The bond guar-anteed its owner a telephone line in three years, cutting what might otherwise have been a decade-long wait.

bond offerings, Hungary's post-Communist government has dropped that kind of cus-tomer-friendly gimmick. In its place is a sales pitch to heads of major banks that was sum-marized by Gabor Selmeczi, senior economist at the brokerage subsidiary of OTP Bank, as, "If you would like to continue to sit in your chair, you should buy these securities."

Hungary's banks, the biggest customers for its domestic government bonds, are still predominantly state-owned. As a result, Hungary's command economy is making a last stand in, of all places, the bond market.

Though he calls the claim that bankers' jobs have been threatened "an overstatement," Frigyes Harsbegyi, deputy president at the National Bank of Hungary, admits that "the banks are now so desperately overliquid that they simply can be misused and abused and forced to buy anything."

Hungary's emerging capital market offers s preview of the challenges post-socialist gov-ernments will face as they try to turn state monopolies into market mechanisms.

"We are a long way from an efficient mar-ket," says Gyorgy Jaksity, senior economist at

Starting from zero in 1990, Hungary's government budget deficit wideoed from 114 billion forints (\$1.33 billion) in 1991 to 197 Now, to sell its own burgeoning domestic

billion forints in 1992. As exports to the Soviet bloc collapsed, Hungary's tax-base shrank and social outlays rose. The deficit was financed almost entirely through sales of three-month and six-month bills until October 1992, when the government

In Hungary, State Still Has Last Word

Lupis Brokerhaz. "The state is the largest

issuer. The state owns the largest companies

who issue most of the other bonds. And it

owns the banks who are the largest buyers."

Hungary's command economy is making a last stand in, of all places, the bond market.

decided inflation had slowed enough that it could issue longer-term bonds. About 87 billion forints of two-year, three-year, four-year and five-year notes quickly followed.

Though the consensus among investors was that the coupons on these securities were too low - Hungary's five-year note offered in December had a 16 percent coupon, but inflation in 1992 was 21 percent - the banks had little choice but to buy. They were flush with liquidity from the savings being socked away by Hungary's populace - 250 billion forints in 1992 - and balance sheets full of bad loans gave banks no room to lend or buy corporate paper.

While individual Hungarians saved an estimated 16 percent of their income in 1992, almost none of this money flowed into longterm securities. Hungarians are saving in anticipation of hard times; unemployment is now nearly 14 percent and is expected to approach 20 percent by the end of 1993.

"The sverage Hungarian doesn't want to tie up his money for five years at 16 percent when he can get 17 or 18 percent for 90 days and take his money back whenever he wants to." Mr. Jaksity says.

With one exception, investors have not been consulted in determining yields, says Laszlo Naray, head of a team of four economists at the Ministry of Finance that sets the coupon rates on Hungary's bonds. Mr. Naray says the team simply "takes into account readings of bow the economy progresses and the government's prognosis for inflation." Because the Finance Ministry expects in-

flation to decline to single digits by 1995. Mr. Harshegyi says, the economists figure that yields should not exceed 17 percent on a three-year bond, or 16 percent on a four-year bond

If the Ministry of Finance team prices bonds too high, the National Bank goes in work. When an issue is undersubscribed, as one was last fall, Mr. Harshegyi says, "we buy the rest of the issue which we cannot place. And then, he says, "we go after the banks, and we push them in buy."

The result is that Hungarian government bond vields are not the product of supply and demand but rather of the calculations of the Finance Ministry and the persuasiveness of the National Bank - a method described by Mr. Harshegyi as, "I wish, so it should be so."

Citroën to Assemble

U.K. Prices Flared in February

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON --- The annual retail price index climbed in February for the first time since October, the government said Friday, in what economists said was a sign that inflation was still not under control.

Retail prices rose 0.7 percent last month, after a 0.9 percent drop in January, the Central Statistics Office reported.

Economists linked the rise to the weakness of the pound, which drove up food prices, and to retailers' wrapping up their New Year's sales. The annual inflation rate climbed to 1.8 percent from a 25-year low of 1.7 percent in January.

"These figures show the 25-year low in retail inflation we saw in January was a freak, and they augur hadly for coming months," said Chris Dillow, an economist at Nomura Research Institute. "Inflation

is going to creep higher." Annual retail inflation excluding mortgage interest payments, or core inflation, climbed to 3.4 percent in February, from 3.2 percent the previous month. Many economists said this measure was likely to breach the government's target of 4 percent by the end of the year.

"What's really worrying is that the underlying rate has turned up again," said Brian Hilliard, an economist at Société Générale Strauss Turnbull. "There's still a bit of room for headline inflation to come down, but we've seen the best news we're going to see on underlying inflation. It will deteriorate from here."

The Central Statistical Office said the figures may mean that the pound's decline since it left the European exchange-rate mechanism in September had started to feed through to prices.

Still, a Treasury official said inflation remained "at a very low rate by historical standards."

The main contributors in the rise were gains in clothing and fontwear prices, up 1.8 percent in the month, and food items, up 1.1 percent.

Investor's Europe Paris Frankfurt London DAX : CAC 40 FTSE 100 Index 2160----1970-3000 2000 2000-----1708 1900 2608 N. 1600 1500 AMM -2700 -1700 2600 1400 2500 1300 <u>ONDJFM</u> 1992 1993 1500 ONDJEM 2400-ONDJFM 1992 1993 1993 Fnday Prev. Exchange Index Change Close Close +0.09 CBS Trend 107.70 107:60 Amsterdam 6.269.17 +0.26 6 285 24 Brussels Stock Index +0.15 1,696.19 DAX 1.698.81 Frankfurt FAZ 667.18 -0.02 Frankfurt 667.07 -0.56 Helsinki HEX 1.005.54 1,012.16 Financial Times 30 2,268,60 2,247.30 +0.95 London London 2,900.18 2,879.70 +0.71 FTSE 100 General Index Madrid Closed 236.40 1,094.00 1,101.00 -0.64 Milan MIB 1,963.52 -0.04 CAC 40 1.962.69 Paris Stockholm 1,188.80 1,192.78 Affaersvæerlden -0.33 Viensa Stock index 379.40 380,99 -0.42 Zurich 741.90 733.60 +1.13 SBS Sources:

Very briefly:

 Thyssen AG, the German steel and engineering company, said group sales in the five months to Feb. 28 fell 10 percent to 13.4 billion Deutsche marks (\$8 billion), as new orders declined 13 percent in the period.

 Britain has cleared Imperial Chemical Industries PLC's planned acquisitions of the U.S. acrylics businesses of Du Pont Co. and the acrylics businesses of BASF AG. · GAN SA said it expected to report net profit of 400 million French

francs (\$71 million) in 1992, down from 2.3 billion francs in 1991.

• Georg Fischer AG, the Swiss engineering group, said 1992 net profit dropped in 11 million francs (\$7.2 million), from 49 million francs. Hungary will contribute 400 million forints (\$4.7 million) to Suzuki

Hungary's effort to boost the joint venture's equity by 900 million forints. • Robert Bosch GmbH, the light-industrial concern, said it expected to report an unspecified operating loss in its current financial year. ASKO Deutsche Kaufhaus AG had a loss of 462 million Deutsche marks

in the nine months to September: the retailer's financial year ran from January to September after its merger with the Swiss group Metro AG. • Enropean Community overall production fell 1.6 percent in the fourth quarter, according to Eurostat, the Community's statistics agency.

• Anglia Television Group PLC, the British commercial broadcaster, said pretax profit rose to £14.5 million (\$21,4 million) last year, after a restated £8.37 million for the previous 14 months. Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP, AFX

On Oct. 20, Costain signed an

tions to Peabody for \$200 million

Tired of being charged two or three

Hanson Reaches Deal With Costain to Buy Mining Units

berg Business News

NEW YORK - Hanson PLC said Friday that its Peabody Holding Co. and Peabody Resources Ltd. units had settled their dispute with Costain Group PLC over the sale of Costain's Australian coalmining operations.

The dispute arose after Costain first agreed to sell the Australian operations to Peabody, but then said it was selling them to Crèdit Lyonnais's Altus Finance SA.

Hanson said Peabody would buy Costain's mining operations for the original purchase agreement price \$200 million plus an estimated net asset adjustment of \$34 million.

Peabody also will buy the mining

RUSSIA: A Role for Western Aid

units' net debt and lease operations enable Peabody "to expand into totaling about \$65 million. Upon Pacific Rim coal markets." totaling about \$65 million. Upon completion of the sale, Peabody and Costain will drop their respecagreement to sell its mining opera-

tive lawsnits and claims. The deputy chairman and chief plus debt. In November, Costain

executive of Hanson Industries. said it decided to sell the mining Hanson PLC's U.S. unit. David H. interests to Altus Finance SA for Clarke, said the agreement would S245 million plus debt.



ed States.

TRADE: U.S. Backs Off From Retaliation Against EC (Continued from page 1). made in America's relations with ready to take off, like airliners lined worse than similar "Buy America" its trading partners concerns Japan and access to its semiconductor standards followed by many local

and state governments in the Unitmarket. Relief came with U.S. confirmation that Tokyo allowed foreign countries to win 20.2 percent of the But Mr. Kantor, echoing similar complaints from trade officials in the Bush administration, insisted market in the fourth quarter of 1992, exceeding the 20 percent tarthat the Community rules unfairly get it had agreed to earlier. Had the 20 percent commitment been left discriminated against outsiders, particularly highly competitive unfulfilled, however, retaliation by U.S. telecommunications compa-

Washington was expected to have nies. The principal dispute revolves been muted. around a Community "domestic content" measure that allows gov-Some Clinton officials would ecoments to reject bids if less than like to use the semiconductor arrangement as a model for advanchalf the goods involved come diing numerical targets, or "tempo-

rectly from the Community. rary quantitative indicators" as a The Community, which was premodel of future market access pared to drop a provision allowing agreements. That would help ad-EC companies to charge 3 percent vance the politically popular goal higher prices than competing com-panies from outside the Communiof expanding U.S. exports even as they are likely to flag while ecoty, has offered to work with Washnomic growth abroad remains ington on a joint study of weak.

government purchasing policies in-Europe and the United States. Meanwhile, further potential conflicts between the United States Another major area in which some progress apparently is being and its trading partners remain and Trade.

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AX and ZX in Egypt AFP-Exiel News up on a crowded runway. PARIS - Automobiles Citroen. Similarly, the Commerce Dea unit of PSA Peugeot Citroën SA, said Friday that it had signed a contract with Power JAC, a private partment must decide within the next two mouths whether steep tariffs imposed earlier this year on Egyptian company, for the assem-

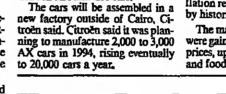
steel imports from 19 countries, hly and marketing under license of Citroën AX and ZX cars. mostly in Europe, should be extended indefinitely, The most explosive issue re-

volves around a Treasury Department decision on whether to increase tariffs on imported Japanese minivans to 25 percent from the current 2.5 percent.

Meanwhile, the Uruguay Round of multinational trade talks remains in limbo.

Mr. Kantor's suggestion that he may take another look at the farm subsidy deal agreed to in December between the EC and Washington strengthens the hand of the French. who complain that the agreement is unfair to their farmers. That deal is pivotal to putting together a wider trade package under the aegis of the General Agreement on Tariffs

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Friday's Closing single on Wall Street and do not reflect as alsownere. Via The Associated Press (Continued) Market and the number of the Associated Press (Continued) Market and the Associated Press (Continued) (Continued) (Continued) (Continued) (Continued) (Continued) (Continued) (Continued) (Continued) (Continued) (Continued) (Continued) (Continued) (Continued) (C		(Continued from first finance and Bolivia, demurs. A realig of interests that ends the po- stalemate is possible, be a and for two reasons. First, the inflation drag close to consuming its own dren. The trillions of rubles ing out of the central bank an politically connected enter are doing little more than m up for continuing losses in the chasing power of enterprises' ing capital. Meanwhile, trad tween enterprises has been financial crapshoot. A few of delay in payment can wipe ou the most generously calcu- profit margin. Second, the government's need not be the enterprises' Those who see this as a zer game, Mr. Sachs suggests, that Russia is hemorrhaging resources to both former Sov publics and foreign creditors. Russia continues in subsidi impoverished republics with cheap resources and ruble c in buy Russian industrial g This may suit Russia's foreign cy apparatus, which long learned that low-cost oil equa fluence. And it may pleas West, which is worried ab power vacuum in Central Asis But by Mr. Sachs's calculat is costing Russia 10 percent tional output — a high price hard-currency export reven tumbling. Then there is the hard-cur- foreign debt. The big creditor asking Russia in pay back S6 lion in 1993, some S4 billion than Moscow is offering. The	Attali Disowns argues, gon is n chil- argues, gon is n chil- s gush- nd into rprises making the pur- work- de be- ome a weeks' it even ulated s gain s loss. no-sum tor, fir to poli- a both forgeti s goods. n-poli- s a is n both for, fir a both forgeti s goods. n-poli- s e the making s e the to fir to fi	CALL FOR FOR LESS Shocked to and find	ver 50%! al an assigned g up. Our computer i by name and glving you the ber optic service IRECT ^{5M} C: (1) 206-282-6666 WA 98119 USA Fribunc E U.S.? CD IN K DAY Y CITIES LL 884
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Money Supply Rise Lifts Spirits in Japan

AFP-Extel News

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TOKYO - The Bank of Japan announced Friday that the money supply for February grew 0.2 percent year-on-year and economists said the figure may point to a turnaround in the economy later this year.

Money supply as measured by M-2 plus CDs fell 0.3 percent in January. M-2 tracks cash plus time and demand deposits.

The February figure was stronger than expected, with Michael Hartnell, economist with Schroder Securities, calling it a "bit of a surprise" because of recent strong savings rates and weak bank lending. "But, it is a very good sign," be said. He added that because the

M-2 data lead nominal income by "around nine months," it signaled "a rise from autumn." Other economists, such as

James Vestal at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities, said they be-

lieved the turnaround could come by midyear. But they cautioned that any rebound was likely to be modest

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"At this stage, the economy could not be seen as being selfsustaining," Mr. Veston added. "But the good news this week on the stimulation package augurs well'

Earlier this week, key members of the governing Liberal Democratic Party threw their weight behind calls for a new govern-ment stimulus package, which the press believes could surpass 12 trillion yen (\$102 billion). A previons stimulus package, an-nounced last antumn, totaled 10.7 trillion ven.

Some economists warned that while money supply had begun to grow, loan demand remained fundamentally weak. Jesper Koll, economist with SG

Warburg Securities, said he believed loan demand would be weak throughout the fiscal year.

Bloomberg Business News TOKYO --- Office space in Tokyo is still among the most expensive in the world, but the price of admission into Asia's premier financial center may be easing thanks to the economic slump and an emerging office glut.

While real estate prices have collapsed across most of Japan since the collapse of the country's speculative "bubble" economy in late 1989, until recently Tokyo's most exclusive business districts appeared insulated from damage.

But with companies increasingly willing to shop for bargains, the financial center's real estate hey-day may be coming to an end, according to analysts, economists and company executives. "It's the first time in 20 years, it's a renter's

market," said Mark Brown, senior real estate analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities. One big reason is the wave of new high-rises that

will soon reshape the Tokyo skyline. The huge run-up in property values and abundant cheap capital during the 1980s prompted real estate developers to pamp millions into office development that will be finished during the next five years,

The asking rent at one new building in Tokyo has fallen to 40,000 yen (\$340) per tsubo - 3.3 square meters, or about 36 square feet — from 70,000 yen just 18 months ago, analysts said.

That works to out to about \$110 per square foot per year. By comparison, midtown Manhattan rents

are about \$32 per square foot, and in London's financial district rents run \$48 per square foot. Companies see a unique chance to save millions.

Fidelity Investment Japan is giving up its fancy address in Tokyo's central business district in Hibiys for a far better deal in a new high-rise a little farther out. "We are taking advantage of the current depression in the real estate market," said Yasukazu

Akamatsu, president of Fidelity Investment Japan. Prudential Securities (Japan) Inc. is planning to move its 100-member office from an older building 10 B more modern high-rise near central Tokyo.

"We have just downsized the firm by 35 percent and rather than spend the money on renovating our floors in the current building, we are moving to one of Tokyo's newest and most technologically modern buildings," said James M. Walsh, regional director with the financial-services firm.

Another factor adding to the office space glut in Tokyo is the current round of belt-tightening taking place within corporate Japan.

Nippon Life Insurance Co., Japan's largest in-surer, is vacating five floors in the New Otani Garden Court building and relocating about 300 people to existing offices in another part of Tokyo.

Nomura Securities Co. also is moving out of onc of the 10 floors it occupies in a building located in the central district of Otemachi.

Anheuser Venture Targets Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO - Kirin Brewery Co. and Anheuser-Busch Inc. will launch a joint venture in Japan in September, with the U.S. brewer aiming to boost Budweiser's share of the beer market in Japan, the companies announced Friday.

The Anheuser-Busch chairman, Jack Purnell, said the company was seeking to boost Budweiser's portion of the market from 1.2 percent to 5 percent over the next 10 years.

"We look forward to have a fourth-largest brewer. Kirin is Jagreater presence in Japan through pan's largest brewer and holds this new company," Mr. Purnell about half the market. said at a news conference here.

Anheuser-Busch is to hold 90 percent of the joint venture, capi-talized at 9 billion yen (\$77 mil-brew beer for bottled Budweiser bon), while Kirin will hold 10 per-be sold in the Japanese market. cent. It will be called Budweiser

Japan Co. Until now, Budweiser has been cluding the company president; distributed by Suntory Ltd., Ja- Kirin will nominate the other two pan's biggest whisky distiller and directors.

The new company will sell canned Budweiser imported from the United States, while Kirin will brew beer for bottled Budweiser to yen, after 1.3 trillion yen.

Anheuser-Busch will name eight of 10 directors for the venture, in-(UPI, AFP, AFX)

Japan Steel Firms Cut Outlook TOKYO - NKK Corp., Kawasaki Steel Corp. and Sumitomo Metal

Industries Ltd. on Friday lowered their parent pretax profit forecasts for the year that ends this month. Company officials attributed the change to the slump in domestic demand amid the economic slowdown.

NKK said it expected to post parent pretax profit of 5 billion yen (\$43 million), down from 10 billion yen forecast earlier, on sales of 1.28 trillion

Kawasaki Steel said parent-level pretax profit would be 7.5 billion yen, down from 8.0 billion. Sumitomo Metal Industries lowered its estimate from 6 billion yen to 5 billion yen.

But Kobe Steel Ltd. left unchanged its pretax profit forecast at 14 billion yen, while Nippon Steel Corp., the world's biggest steelmaker, only slightly lowered its earlier forecast to 28 billion yen.

Tata Cedes Soap Unit To Unilever

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BOMBAY -- Hindustan Lever Ltd., a unit of the British-Dutch Unilever Group, will take over Tota Oil Mills Co., giving it one-third of the scap and detergent market in India, the companies said Friday. The move is 10 take effect April 1

and involve an exchange of two Hindustan Lever shares for 15 Tata Oil Mills shares. Tata Oil Mills is part of the Tata group. India's biggest industrial group. A spokesman said the Tata fam-

ly decided to get out of the soap business after concluding that it could not compete with such global giants as Unilever and Procter & Gamble Co. P&G has taken a 51 percent stake in a point venture with Godrej, an Indian soap maker. Hindustan Lever already held about one-fourth of the market, which is growing by about 12 per-

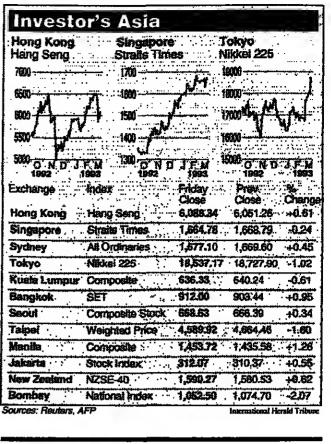
cent a year in rural areas. Unilever announced it would pump an additional 313.4 million rupees (\$10 million) into Hindu-

stan Lever to retain its 51 percent stake in the company after the

takeover of Tata Oil Mills. The takeover would have diluted Unilever's bolding by 1.02 percent. The extra funds are likely to be

invested in two projects, a detergent-grade zeolite project in Hal-dia, near Calcutta, and an exportoriented fish-paste unit at Veraval in the Western state of Gujaral, Teta Oil Mills has yearly sales of hillion rupees. In 1992, Hindustan Lever had pretax profit of 1.7 hillion rupees on sales of 21 billion

TUDGES. (Reuters, Bloomberg)



Very briefiy:

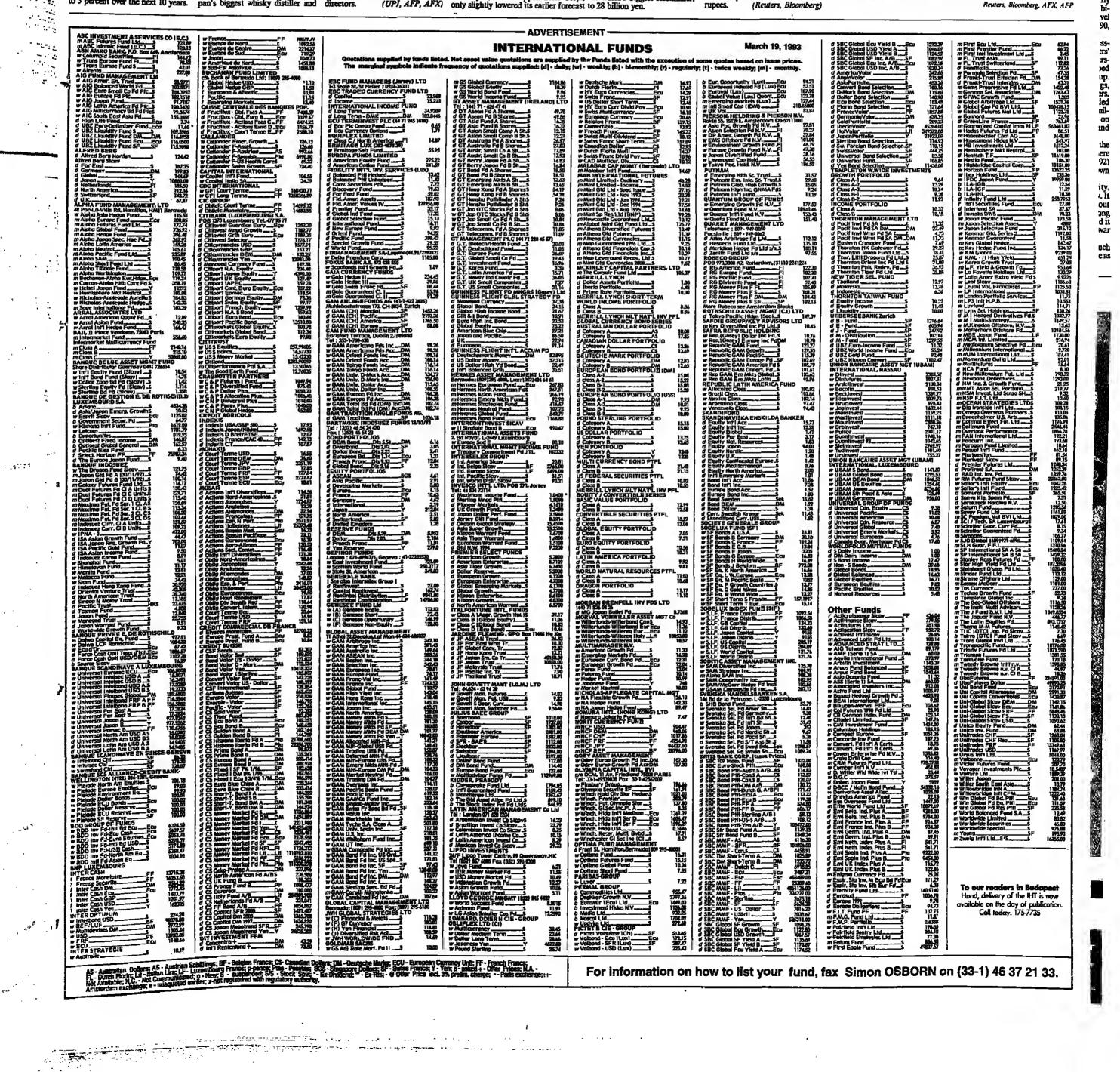
• The South Korean president, Kim Young Sam, announced an immedi-ate 100-day program to revive the economy, including lower interest rates and measures to boost competitiveness of medium-sized companies.

• Broken Hill Pty. of Australia said domestic steel shipments rose 5 percent in February - the seventh consecutive month of gains. • Nintendo Co. said it planned in April 1994 to broadcast a computer

game via satellite that viewers can play through Nintendo computers. • Showa Shell Sekiyu said that its pretax earnings dropped 9.6 percent to 41.2 billion yen (\$330 million) in the year through December.

· Sri Lanka said it was lifting all foreign-exchange regulations on importexport trade and travel; approval would be required for capital transfers.

Reuters, Bioomberg, AFX, AFP



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Herald Eribune **E** P O

FIRST COLUMN Is It a Crime If There Are **No Victims?**

HERE is an old argument trotted out whenever the subject of insider dealing comes up. It is analogous to the philosophical conundrum about the tree falling in a remote forest. One line of argument is that if no one is there to hear the tree falling, then the tree makes no sound. The counterargument is that a sound is a sound, whether anyone is there to bear it

or not. The financial analogy for the noiselessly falling tree is that insider dealing is a victimless crime, and as such, not really a crime. How can it really be a crime, the question is asked, if there are no victims?

To the philosopher, the answer, in the sense of whether this can be or not, is irrelevant. What matters is who comes up with the most elegant amalgam of rationalism and utilitarianism. For the financial commentator, however, not even a market-oriented version of Berkeleian Idealism will do: The crime is a crime if it exists as an idea in the mind of the regulator (the financial equivalent of God). What is wanted is a solid, workable definition of insider dealing, one that works across all the markets. And there also oceds to be a well-paid (and therefore less corruptible) body of people to enforce the rules and catch the perpetrators of the

The main reason why such a system is oceded is that the analogy is imperfect. There is a sound when the tree falls, just as there are victims of insider dealing.

The victims fall into two main categories. First, and most obvious, are the members of the company. Shareholders provide the company with working capital to exploit commercial opportunities. If a company finds itself in a position to exploit a company must situation to its financial advantage, it is unfair that just some officers of that compa-oy (in most cases, the management) should take advantage ahead of the shareholders whose money empowered them to discover an opportunity in the first place.

The second category of victim is owed less of a fiduciary duty, but it remains, neverthe-less a duty. The ordinary public, alias the small investor, needs a capital market that promotes business and opportunity, and that penalizes narrowness and greed.

M.B.

IRST, are you succumbing to a marketing gimmick? American investors poured money into the "en-

By Judith Rebak

vestors poured moncy into the "en-vironmental" funds that big money managers and brokerages rushed to market in 1990 during the publicity bype surround-ing the 20th anniversary of Earth Day. Ecology is certainly big business. Social lovestment Forum, which monitors such movements in the United States, has esti-mated that \$625 billion particular constructions. mated that \$625 billion was invested according to ethical criteria by the end of 1991. Of that, more than \$11 billion was attributed to funds, the key medium for individual inves-

But what is ethical. anyway? Social-investing watchdogs branded environmental funds from the likes of Kemper and Fidelity as "green but oot clean," because they bought pollution clean-up companies like Waste Management, which has tangled repeatedly with the Environmental Protection Agency over its practices.

'People saw the word 'environmental' and bought blindly, without reading between the lines," said Kurt Brouwer, a partner in

ouclear power and weapons systems. Other funds have agendas that may or may not fit yours. The Working Assets group was the first corporate member of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, and makes financial contributions to that group. Californians who hate smog and taxes can fight back with the Muir Tax-Free California Fund — it buys municipal debt, but rejects any that finances oew freeways. Ani-mal rights activists could check out the Cirl-

zen's group of funds, which vetoes compa-nies that reputedly treat animals in an

"We're 180 degrees opposite to their philoso-phy." said Steve Schueth, a vice president of the Calvert Group, whose seven ethical funds shun stocks like IBM. Westinghouse

and GE, because of their involvement with

inhumane manner. Be sure to check the prospectus for expenses as well. As scrupulous as they are m checking out the ethics of the companies they buy, some social-investing funds seem far less concerned about their investors' pockets. The Rightime Social Awareness fund, a market-bining vehicle, socked its shareholders last year with a 4.8 percent front-end load, plus a whopping 2.85 percent of assets. (The average equity fund carries a

As scrupulous as they are in checking out the ethics of the companies they buy, some social-investing funds seem far less concerned about their investors' pockets.

Environment Funds:

Ethics and Gimmicks

Brouwer and Janachowski, a San Francisco iovestment adviser. To make matters worse, environmental

funds have turned in a dismal performance. Pollution cootrol stocks tumbled as the recession pushed clean-ups to the back burner, and the group has been one of the stock market's worst performers, falling by 6.75 perceot from mid-1990 to last February. while the average equity fund rose 27.95 percent. One exception: Social investors point proudly to New Alternatives, an "approved" environmental fund that buys solar and alternative energy companies; it rose 25 percent in the same period.

Diversified funds warrant a close inspec-tioo of their holdings as well. If you think nuclear power or weapons are immoral, you would probably avoid the Dreyfus Third Century fund, which qualifies as socially responsible, but can invest in defense contractors, anathema to many social investors.

4 percent sales commission and annual 1 to 1.25 percent charge.) Then there is New Alternatives, which assesses an above-aver-age 5.7 percent commission, then tacks on 1.18 percent annually, or the Covenant

Fund, which levies a palatable 4.5 percent load, but adds a steep 2.5 percent annual fee. The justification is that, because these funds are small, they must charge higher expenses to be profitable to their managers. Mr. Brouwer disagrees. "It's absolotely hyp-ocritical." he said. "Pax and Dreyfus Third Century have always been no-loads and they make money."

"It's a fair criticism," conceded Patrick McVeigh of Franklin, which follows the funds' expenses and performance in its newsletter.

That also raises the question of investment performance. Managers of ethical funds stress that they also follow standard invest-ment guidelines in running their portfolios,



but most of them remain small because of their fair-to-middling profitability. "They generate a lot of publicity, but you really don't see assets go into them unless they perform well," noted Don Phillips of Morniogstar, a Chicago fund research group. For example, after nearly 20 years of existence, the Pax World Fund had only \$93 million in assets entering 1990. "But that million in assets entering 1990. "But that year it was up 10.5 percent while the S&P 500 was negative, and in the following 18 months, its assets went to \$421 million," Mr. Phillips said. Average monthly cash flow

into the \$66 million Parnassus Fund has tripled in the wake of publicity over its redhot performance. Two years ago its assets stood at a mere \$31.8 million.

The best thing many socially responsible funds have going for them right now is their bias toward mid- and small-size companies, strong market performers in the past year. The Parnassus Fund's spectacular returns are due in part to its smaller-cap tilt; the Domini Social Index Trust, which tracks 400 companies, 300 of them medium to small caps, rose 12.1 percent last year, compared with 7.6 percent for the large-cap S&P 500. "We were lucky that we didn't have IBM in our portfolio," said Peter Kinder, of Kinder, Lydenberg and Domini, the firm that creat-ed the index.

and

If, as widely predicted, small to medium caps continue to perform well in the 1990s, then social investing's true believers could answer their critics with above-average per-formances while achieving their goal of a better society. But investors who want to help them get there should choose their investment carefully.



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Storm Warnings for Property Insurance

The key to a rapid and satisfac-tory settlement, however, depends 550,000, he will have to verify that on documentation, and the burden to the insurer's satisfaction before While experts say that the U.S.

quently cost the plaintive party more than the amount under debate, enhancing the case for careful man for the Insurance Information documentation, say industry ana-Institute, a trade association for the lysts.

> ITIGATION is also expensive for the insurance companies, however, and most try to avoid it, often giving the benefit of the doubt to the policyholder. "The first reason for getting an adjuster to a damage site as soon as possible is that peo-ple often need a check immediate-

ly," said Bob Sohovich, a spokesman for Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co., a major U.S. concern. "The second reason is that face-to-face contact with the insured party reduces the chances of a lawsuit. Of the 5,761 claims we received after Hurricane Andrew in August 1992, all but 110 of them have been settled, and we've paid ont a total of \$77 million."

insurance industry is generally solvent, they also warn that policy, shoppers should investigate the financial health of a company from which they might buy coverage, The year 1992 set a record for payouts by U.S. insurers - about \$23 billion - due to several major events: the Los Angeles nots, Hurricane Andrew, floods in Chicago, which caused widespread business interruption, and the December storm that hit the Northeast, cost-

ing insurers about \$650 million. The sum of those events has put some smaller companies out of business, and 1993 already looks ominous, say analysts. The recent bombing of the World Trade Center in New York and last weekend's storm have opened up new holes in industry coffers, once again testing the limits of smaller companies.

"You don't have to accept the insurance company that your mortgage lender recommends," said Mr. Goldstein, "and you should always look into the solvency of a company before buying insurance. All the documentation in the world won't do you any good if the company

Mr. Sohovich said that Nation-

wide, as of last Tuesday, had al-

itself goes under."

their accounts --- and available to reinvest ---

until one business week later. If other funds follow its lead, it could

hamper the increasingly popular practice of telephone switching, in which investors buy or sell shares at a moment's notice based on market timing signals, or else change the allocation of their assets among stocks, bonds and money-market funds. Having to wait five days delays switchers from taking

on their new positions. A settlement period for funds is not unheard of. It is usually done when a fund is running low on cash and wants a little room to maneuver without having to sell some of its holdings if a large shareholder redeems. Having the extra week gives the fund a chance to take in new client money, something most funds have had no trouble doing during the last two years.

Phone calls to Invesco were not returned. Betty Hart, a spokeswoman for the Invest-ment Company Institute, says there is noth-ing ominous about the move and notes that some bond funds have done it in the past, and in any case, five-day settlement is the rule for U.S. stock trades.

"This is something that can happen at any time," she said. "They may be feeling this is a more turbulent market." The one-week lag leaves fund officials "in a better position to manage in light of money flows."

U.S. Tax-Free Bond Trusts Are Down but Still Popular

It's perhaps oot surprising that nowadays, just about every U.S. investor seems to want to avoid President Bill Clinton's tax sacrifices. That may explain the continued popularity of tax-free bond trusts, which issued shares with deposits of \$524 million in January, according to the Investment Company Institute, the Washington, D.C.-based in-dustry body representing U.S. mutual funds.

The figure was down from \$564.2 million of issues in January 1992. Why the relative lack of enthusiasm, given the climate of heavier taxation? It's down to the reduced income levels obtainable from bonds when interest rates are low, say analysts.

Signature Gets Patent For 'Hub and Spoke'

Signature Financial Group, whose Hub and Spoke fund structure is seen by some to be the fund industry's premier innovation of the 1990s, received a U.S. patent last week for the software package used to operate Hub and Spoke funds.

To date, over 100 funds with \$11 billion in assets have adopted the two-tier Hub and Spoke structure, which enables "spoke" funds with identical investment objectives to pool their assets into a single "Hub" fund with the same objective. Since all fund management decisions are made at the hub level and marketing is carried out at the spoke level, the inefficiencies of operating separate

funds with common goals can be avoided. While the structure initially caused some controversy, it appears to be gaining wider acceptance. Last April, the Securities and Exchange Commission released a report calling Hub and Spoke "an important evolu-tion in the mutual fund industry."

Through the structure, says Signature, U.S. investors can enjoy SEC regulatory pro-U.S. investors can enjoy SEC regulatory pro-tection over an investment made in a portfo-lio which is managed outside the United States, while foreigners can invest in the same portfolio as U.S. investors without negative tax consequences. Signature CEO Philip Coolidge said: "The

patent signifies recognition of our product's uniqueness and inherent value to the global. investment management community,

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CLICE AND

THE MONEY REPORT

Shareholders Cry All the Way to the Bank

By Aline Sullivan

Hence Larage

With La T HAREHOLDERS in British banks have much to be pleased about, despite the announcement earlier this years. Hopes that the 1992 results signaled the bottom of the recession have boosted some shares to record highs, even though many observers believe the sector will worsen before it improves.

en before it improves. Certainly, the acquisition of Midland Bank, a British clearer, did little damage to Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corp. HSBC's profits, announced this week, were up 94 percent to \$2.44 billion, although most of the uplift came from HSBC's vigorous Asian

U.K. bank shares have underperformed the FT-SE 100 index of leading British stocks almost two decades. Now the sector is trading at about 95 percent of the index average, up about 20 points from the mid lysts say the ratio may improve further when the British economy picks up.

The operating environment for banks will be good in the 1990s, with low inflation and low long-term interest rates," said Nick Collier, a British banking analyst at Morgan Stanley International in London. "The banking sector will probably outperform the FT-SE within five years."

Not everyone is as optimistic. Disappointing earnings last year served as a reminder that there are structural problems in the British banking system. Some analysts argue that only big changes, such as slower loan growth and a fundamental shift away from real estate-based lending, will sustain a longterm revival in bank shares

"The problem with the banking system in Britain is that there is too much emphasis on risk-taking with too little accountability for the management," said Leo Puri, a management consultant in the London office of Chicago-based consultancy A.T. Kearney.

"Look at Barclays." Barclays Bank, the biggest of the British banks and the only one to make a pretax loss last year, has certainly had its share of problems. Provisions for bad and doubtful debts totaled £2.5 billion (\$3.6 billion) in 1992. Most stemmed from loans to British real estate and construction companies.

Shares plummeted earlier this month when Barclays announced a loss of £242 million for 1992 and halved its second-half dividend to 6 pence per share. Disappointed shareholders howled for blood. To placate them, Andrew Buxton, the bank's chairman and chief executive, has promised to split his job, although details have not yet been re-

The incompetence of Barclays management will be difficult for investors to get over in the short term," said Norrie Morrison, a banking analyst at London stockbrokers

Kleinwort Benson Securities. "The prohlem is that people designated for the top in banking get shunted around so much that their crv. mistakes don't catch up with them for a long

time." Opinions are mixed as to how much Mr. Buxton is to blame for losses at Barclays. Certainly, he was managing director at the time when many big loans were made to real estate companies that have since collapsed. But Barclays has a long tradition of lending to the real estate and constructioo industries. the sectors worst hit by the current recession in Britain.

"Barciays still has a chance to get things right with its property portfolio," said Mr. Morrison. "The bank has made some very large provisions for some very large property ange provisions for some very large property companies. Some of these big loans may become performing again." He rates Bar-clays' shares as a "long-term buy." in contrast to Barclays, National West-minster Bank PLC has concentrated on lend-

ing to individuals and small businesses; almost half of its loans in 1992 were for less than £50,000. But the wisdom of this policy has also been challenged by the experience of the recession. The bank was forced to make a bad debt provision of £1.6 hillion, leaving a pretax profit of £405 million.

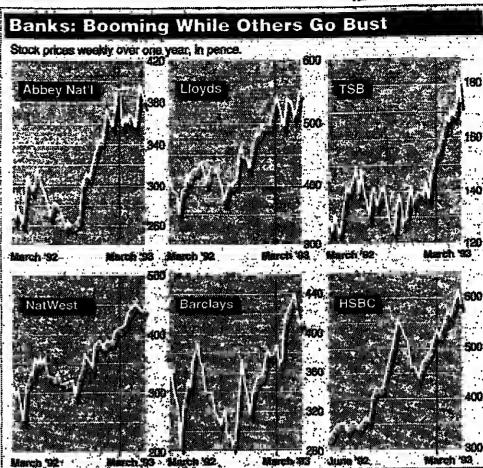
"High loss provisions at British banks will continue this year and next until they gradu-ally come down in 1995," said Mr. Collier. "But operating profits will rise as the econo-my improves." He is advising clients to buy

shares in both Barclays and National Westminster in preparation for economic recov-

> The depressed British housing market caused a 9 percent drop in 1992 pretax earnings at the banking and real estate agency group Abbey National. The bank made profits of £564 million in 1992, down from £618 million a year earlier. Provisions for bad and doubtful debts rose to £322 million from £155 million. Christopher Tugendhat, the chairman, said, however, that there is a case for "cautious optimism" for the housing sector this year.

> Provisions for possible bad debts also rose at Standard Chartered last year: up to £366 million from £159 million a year earlier. Pretax profits fell £202 million from £205 million and the bank incurred a £305 million loss from its operations in India following a securities trading scandal in Bombay. But analysts said its strong presence in Asia should help boost profits next year.

Analysts are less enthusiastic about the better-performing banks, only because the recovery prospects are relatively narrower, particularly following the recent share price gains. Lloyds Bank shares surged after the bank announced a 28 percent rise in pretax profits to £801 million in 1992 and a 10 percent hike in the dividend. This improvement occurred despite an unspecified but "very substantial" increase in bad debt pro-



Source: Bloomberg Business New

benefits from the U.S. Social Secu

rity contribution. His net income in

the United States after income and

social taxes is the same as in

France; hut Stéphane thinks that

focuses on the increased U.S. and

New Jersey iocome taxes of

In order to get Stephane to ac-

come tax equalization program"

into place, which will reimburse

Stephane for increased income tax-

es paid in the United States over

and above what his French hypo-

thetical "stay at home" income tax

This excess tax cost will be borne

by the employer as will the addi-

tional tax owed on the benefits in

kind that Stephane will be receiv-

ing. With car, housing, home leave,

and education beoefits worth

would have been.

\$10,000.

ible.

"How the Clinton Tax 'Sacrifice' **Could Affect Foreign Nationals**

Following the tax proposals made by President Bill Clinton, Jack Anderson, a partner in the Paris office of HSD Ernst & Young, examines the tax liability of foreign executives who are transferred to the United States. This is the first of two artides

By Jack Anderson

transfer. They have one child. **RESIDENT Bill Clinton** asked Coogress last month for a "sacrifice" that was larger than antichim into office. The combination of proposed income, social security and energy taxes would result in every American earning more than \$30,000 a year facing a tax increase. U.S. expatriates may be willing to share in Mr. Clinton's sacrifices since he is their president. But what about the foreign national being sent to the United States whose company told him he was going to "tax paradise"? The American streets now appear to be paved with new taxes rather than with gold. Once the foreign national bestate income taxes, and will remain comes a "U.S. resident," he is sabject to the same income tax rules as

so even if Mr. Clinton's proposals are Americans, that is, taxation on are successful. But Hans is not conworldwide income no matter where vinced this is true for him.

point of view and the unpleasant which will allow Hans to continue surprises he finds.

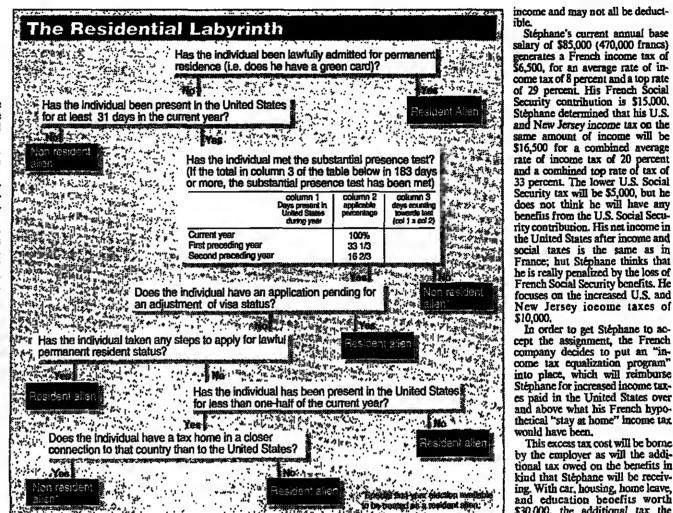
to pay into and be covered by the Hans is 32 years old and has German Social Security system and been given a transfer to the compabe exempt from the U.S. Social Security system. The Totalization oy's U.S. subsidiary in New York City for training purposes. Hans has been to the United States on Agreement only covers the old-age contribution.

vacation and is looking forward to However, under German domesworking and living in New York. Fortunately for Hans, his wife, Bettic law, Hans may remain fully subject to German Social Security legtina is also enthusiastic about the lation.

Hans has more questions. He is Naturally, the couple's enthusifamiliar with some of the tax laws asm is tempered by financial conand he knows that Germany imsiderations. Hans's employer has poses income taxes on a residency suggested that Hans and Bettina basis. Therefore, if Hans and his make a house-hunting trip to the family move to the United States United States in April and then plan to move in late June or early and rent or sell their residence in Germany, they will be considered nonresidents of Germany from July. Hans is concerned with the German and U.S. tax burden and their date of departure. In Germatax planning. He has done some ny, no annualization of income is reading and knows that the U.S.required. Therefore, employees German Double Tax Treaty, the who move to and from Germany U.S.-German Totalization Agreemid-year will benefit from the ment (covering Social Security, or graduated tax rate system. The adold age pension, liability) and U.S. vantage of a mid-year move is inand German domestic tax laws all creased because deductions and alplay a part in structuring a taxlowances may be taken in full, with effective assignment. German individual income tax no apportionment where the employee is resident in Germany for

top rates are higher than U.S. and only part of the year. Therefore, Hans may realize major savings in the year of departure.

If Hans and his wife choose to rent their house in Germany while



income and may not all be deductploymeot benefits uoder the ench system Stéphane's current annual base

How can Stephane alleviate salary of \$85,000 (470,000 francs) some of the additional tax hurden he will face in the United States? generates a French income tax of \$6,500, for an average rate of in-He should consider selling apprecicome tax of 8 percent and a top rate ated assets before departure from of 29 percent. His French Social France to take advantage of the Security contribution is \$15,000. lower tax rate on capital gains in Stephane determined that his U.S. France than in the United States and New Jersey income tax on the (no tax on sales below \$60,000 and same amount of income will be then a maximum of 18.1 percent as \$16,500 for a combined average opposed to a 28 percent maximum rate in the United States). rate of income tax of 20 percent and a combined top rate of tax of

Next: U.S. tax liability for Asian 33 percent. The lower U.S. Social Security tax will be \$5,000, but he expatriates. does not think he will have any



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Page 15

how carned or received - a shock for many foreign nationals. For the increasing number of foreign executives going to the U.S. resident is extremely important since it determines when a foreign national will be taxed on his worldwide income. The definition is difficult to understand and complex to explain. If you follow the residency diagram, it is the least difficult way for a foreign national to determine when he falls into the U.S. tax net.

After determining when they be-come subject to U.S. tax, some for-cign nationals may still think the rates are low, even after Mr. Clinton's proposals. But they must remember that after they become a U.S. resident for tax purposes, they usually also become a resident for state tax purposes (43 of the 50 states in the United States impose income tax on foreign nationals as well as several cities that impose a third income tax). Tax rates vary from state to state, but when the federal and state income tax rates are combined, the average rate of tax (total income tax divided by gross income) as well as the top rate of tax (the tax on the last dollar of taxable income) may be greater than the generally assumed "high" foreign rates of income tax.

Mr. Clioton's proposals will bring the top U.S. estate and gift tax rates back op to 53 and 55 percent. If the foreign national's spouse is not a U.S. chizen, special lanning must be done to avoid further estate tax problems. Of course, the state where the foreign national resides would probably also apply its own inheritance tax on top this; however, there is a credit to solve most of this additional state problem.

\$58,000.

signment.

With these key points in mind, let us look at two different situatioos iovolviog German and French expatriates who have just been informed that they are being transferred by their company to the United States for a temporary assignment. Both of these mid-level foreign executives have a similar amount of compensation in his home country. We will look at the transfer from the foreign national's

Hans's annual salary in Germa-ny is \$80,000 (130,000 Deutsche they will be required to report this marks) and he has \$5,000 (8,000 income or loss to the German fiscal marks) worth of dividends from authorities. Income from the rental stock he owns in his company. His would be taxable in Germany. Any current German income tax is losses generated would be eligible \$14,000, for an average rate of in- to be carried back to their tax recome tax of 17 percent and a top turns for the previous two years German rate of 33 percent. His tax and then may be carried forward, bill for German Social Security, generating refunds of previously which includes health insurance, is paid German taxes or reducing fu-\$9,000. However, Hans determined ture tax burdens after they have that his annual U.S., New York returned to Germany. Mortgage in-State and City tax on the same terest is considered deductible as is amount of income will be \$22,500, any other cost when the house is for a combined rate of income tax rented. German tax law does not of 26 percent and a top combined permit a deduction for any costs

Executive Transfer Tax Income and social 201 Increase ou home sound trace compensation due to trace or to U.S. Foreign national Income tax Social tax Total increase from: GERMANY SELSOD SALCOD \$10,000 (\$10,000) 0 FRANCE 2.44.20 - 10 Star 4 yr. 1 Source: HSD Ernst & Tourse

rate of tax of over 39 percent. His U.S. Social Security tax will be when the individual occupies the house himself. Therefore, the conversion to rental property during a temporary absence from Germany \$4,500 and be is concerned that he will receive oo benefits from the U.S. system since he will not retire allows, in effect, a deduction for an in the United States and there are otherwise nondeductible expense Hans knows that the United States taxes resident aliens on their no medical benefits before retirement. His net income after income and social taxes in the United worldwide income, but nonresident aliens are taxable on a more limited States decreases from \$62,000 to tax base: U.S. employment income, Hans is not happy losing \$4,000 and losing German social benefits. U.S. passive income, or gains from the sale of U.S. real property. How-ever, a married nonresident alien of After discussing this with the Ger-man company's human resource the United States, while taxed on a smaller tax base than worldwide director, they agree he will be cov-ered by a "tax equalization pro-gram" to make Hans "whole" on income, must file on a married, his base compensation and the benefits he will receive (housing, car, cost of living, etc.) for his as-

Despite the fact that Hans's Therefore, if Hans moves to the length of assignment has not yet United States in June and does not been finalized, it clearly will be less than five years. This will allow the German employer to request a cernonresident alien for that year. tificate of coverage from the Ger-While the effective tax rate for non-

Source: HSO Ernst & Young

soon realize that the situation is not in France for his dependents. U.S. ered to be higher than for resident quite so simple. aliens this outcome could actually Stephane knows the current top be advantageous if Hans had any transactions after his arrival in U.S. rate is 31 percent, which, add-June, For example, if Hans sold his German stock, which he held for ed to New Jersey's top income tax rate of 7 percent, could make his combined top tax rate as much as more than six months while a non-38 percent. He also knows that Mr. resident alien of the United States for income tax purposes, the result-ing gain is not taxable under Ger-Clinton may increase this rate. Although this rate is lower than the top rate in France of 58 percent, the U.S. tax is assessed on gross inman domestie law. As a conresident of the United States, gains from the sale of foreign stock would not be taxable in the United States. However, if Hans were a U.S. resident alien at the time of the sale, the United States would tax the gain under U.S. laws. Therefore, being a resident alien would "cost" Hans in U.S. taxes.

Another U.S. tax trap may result from the sale of Hans's and Bettina's German residence. As resi-dent aliens of the United States, they would be eligible for the twoyear deferral of tax as are U.S. citizens, but if they subsequently do not meet the two-year require ment for reinvestment, they would be required to pay the tax on the gain in the United States.

Hans's situation had some tax surprises, but what will his European cousin from France find in his proposed transfer to the United tes?

Stephane is a 40 year-old chemis who works for a large French chemical company with activities mainly in Europe. He has just learned be is being assigned to New Jersey for two to three years to set up a joint venture for his French company with an American pharmaceutical company. He will bring his wife, Suzanne, and three children with him and will receive quirements generally serve to in-crease the effective U.S. tax rate for nonresident aliens. assignment.

Since his French company has become a resident, he would be taxable in the United States as a ces to the United States, they untially do not address the question of taxes, thinking of the United man Socal Security administration, resident aliens is generally consid- States as a "tax haven." But they



concerned about losing his sub-stantial retirement, disability, medtion during the year of arrival and the year of departure of a foreign come less deductions, whereas the ical, family allowance and unem-French system taxes compensation net of the high Social Security (health insurance) tax and allows a national. In these "dual status years, only itemized deductions, principally mortgage interest relat-ing to the U.S. residency period and state and local taxes, can be 28 percent standard deduction. The U.S. income tax system does not give Stephane the significant break he is accustomed to receiving taken. Moving expenses paid by the company must be included in Situated in the heart of Kensington ТЬе & Chelses the Bolton Studios pro-BOLTON vide a convenient and pleasant loca-STUDIOS tion. with both the City and West End in easy reach. Each flat is fully furnished and equipped with mod-ern appliances. Rates start at £516 per week and include weekday maid service and porterage. Special corporate rates are available upon request. Please contact: Lisa Melessaccio Knightsbridge Estates and Services Ltd 10 Kensington Square, London W8 5EP Tel.: 44.71.937.4376 – Fax: 44.71.938.2340

tax law permits a small exemption

for each dependent, whereas the

French system of "shares" in effect

splits total household income among all members of the family

and taxes each share at the lower

Stephane finds another restric-

tive feature of U.S. tax law to be the

elimination of the standard deduc-

progressive rates of lax.

On April 13th, the IHT will publish a special report on

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the company pays for Stephane comes to \$15,000. This is before any new taxes are imposed on him and the company. In addition, although Stephane

es - the U.S. taxes are \$5,500 low-

er than French social taxes - he is

INF SCISCO F 1962 SOSSIENT KEVIN MORECIO – OCRA Lud. 2121 Avanue di Mei Sanz, S.F., Las Anguies. Co 90087, U.S.A. Tel: (213) 5514108 Fac: (213) 5516884 (156) Coprositions Tel Fege (1500) FORI INCS) Tel: (312) 63380035 Fac: (312) 1987078 2121 can take advantage of the U.S.-France Totalization Agreement and can choose (through structur-ing along with his employer) cither As Credit Cards accepted French or U.S. Social Security tax-

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 20-21, 1993

SPORTS SKIING **Duvillard Upsets Top Men's Downhillers**

villard of France upset the world's top downhillers on Friday, capturing his first World Cup race, on the Kvitfjell Olympic course. Duvillard, who had finished in the points in only half of the previous eight downhills this season, won in 1 minute, 42.32 seconds. Duvillard, a nephew of the former French great Henri Duvillard, had an average speed of 106 kph (65.59 mph) down the 3,007-meter (3,279-yard) course. The steep course, with varied turns and jumps and few gliding sections, has a vertical drop of 837 meters.

Duvillard. 24, is only 25th in the World Cup downhill standings, which are led hy Franz Heinzer of Switzerland

"To win a World Cup race has always been my big dream," said Duvillard. Werner Perathoner of Italy also turned in

SIDELINES

LILLEHAMMER, Norway — Adrien Du-liard of France upset the world's top down. Norway — Adrien Du-Norway's Atle Skardal, who was 0.04 sec-

oods behind Perathoner. Duvillard said his confidence was boosted when French officials radioed to him that his compatriot Christophe Ple had skied an ex-

The computer systems failed, top women cellent race. "I knew that I had a better chance than skiers complained that the downhill course

Christophe on this course because I'm a was too flat and newspapers said the organi-better technical skier," Duvillard said. "I felt zation was scandalous, Reuters reported from Lillehammer. it could be my day." Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, chasing a record fifth World Cup overall title, in creased his commanding lead over Kjetil for the Games.

Andre Aamodt of Norway despite oearly falling near the finish and placing only 28th. Aamodt's race lasted less than 10 seconds, as he missed a gate in the upper part of the denaes, managing director of the Lilleham-

He said preparations for the Games were further ahead at this stage than any previous Winter Olympics. off at Aspen, Colorado, earlier this month.

(AP. Rewers)

The most persistent problem has been hu-

man errors in presenting computerized results. When the world champion downhill skier Kate Pace turned to check her time on the scoreboard at the end of a World Cup race, her name was not among the fastest times even though she had just won.

In events ranging from biathion to crosscountry skiing, computer glitches have erased or garbled comparative immigs vital to let spectators know who is leading.

Many top women skiers said the Hafjell They said the problems were not unusual. course planned for their downhill was too "We've had a lot of ups but some downs ---flat and boring to decide an Olympic title. The president of Norway's ski association joined the barrage of criticism, assailing the finish for Nordie skiing events.



DOWN AND OUT — A discouraged Andre Agassi, the eighth seed, during his 2-6, 5-7 loss to Richard Krajicek in the Lipton Championships in Key Biscayne, Florida. Jim Courier. the world's top player and No. I seed, also was upset, falling to Mark Woodforde, 3-6, 6-2, 2-6.

Schneider Rebounds in Slalom The Associated Press

Paris-Auxerre Cup Semi Averted

GENEVA (AP) - The Freoch clubs Paris-Saint Germain and Auxerre were drawn in separate semifinals on Friday for the UEFA Cup soccer competition.

Paris-Saint Germain faces Italy's Juventus, and Auxerre, which ousted Paris-Saint Germain faces Italy's Juventus, and Auxerre, which ousted the defending cupholder, Ajax Amsterdam, in the quarterfinals, will play Borussia Dortmund of Germany. The pairings set up the possibility of a first-ever all French final, which is played in two legs. No French team has ever won one of the three European club cups. The first legs of the semifinals are April 7 and the second April 21. The final is May 5 and 19. In the Cup Winners' Cup semifinals, Atletico Madrid meets Italy's Parma and Spartak Moscow faces Royal Antwerp of Belgium. The first legs also will be April 7 and the second April 21, with the final at Wembley on May 12.

Mansell Sets Indycar Course Record

SURFERS PARADISE, Australia (Reuters) - Nigel Mansell of Britain smashed the track record on Friday in the first qualifying round for the Indycar grand prix, and he vowed to go faster on Saturday. The reigning world Formula One champion set a 102.095 mph (164.30 kph) record around the street course, clipping about two-tenths of a second off the previous record of 101 900 mph set last year hy Al Unser.

Akebono Loses First Bout as Champ

OSAKA, Japan (AP) - Akebono of the United States was beaten Friday for the first time in his new role as sumo wrestling's first and only non-Japanese grand champion in the Spring Grand Sumo Tournament. Akebono, whose name is Chad Rowan, was twisted to the ground hy Kyokudozan in their second bout. The first was ruled oo cootest when judges decided both wrestlers fell to the mat at the same time.

In the rematch, the smaller hut fast-moving Kyokudozan swept in low for an advantageous belt hold and twisted Akebono down. Akebono fell into a three-way tie for second place at 5-1. The junior champion second class Wakahanada was alone in the lead after winning his sixth bont easily, beating Daishoyama,

2000 Games: Sydney Has the Edge

ATLANTA (Reuters) - Sydney is the frontrunner in the race to stage the 2000 Olympics, according to several Olympic leaders meeting here. "If you took a snapshot today, the positions would be Sydney followed hy Beijing, with Istanbul and Manchester joint third," said a member of the International Olympic Committee. "Brasilia is effectively out of it and Berlin is a disastrous last. Someooe ought to tell them that the emperor's not wearing any clothes." The IOC will vote in Monte Carlo on Sept. 23 to select the host city. A

member of the IOC commission that recently visited the two cities, which are generally considered the favorites, said there was "no question" that Sydney was "technically much stronger." But another IOC source said that Beijing was attractive in both political and marketing terms.

VEMDALEN, Sweden - Vreni Schneider of Switzerland bounced back from a mooth of disappointthe slalom. "I've had lots of seconds and thirds, but I'm still waitments and hlasted from behind ing for the big one." The slalom title will be decided with a blistering second run oo Friday to win her third slalom of the next week at the World Cup finale

World Cup season. Schneider, 28, posted a com-bined time of 1:43.36 for the two runs to earn the 43d World Cup victory of her career. Patricia Chauvet of France fin-

ished second, in 1:43.69, 0.33 secslalom and the giant slalom at the world championship last month in Japan. She then had to settle for onds behind Schneider. Annelise Coberger of New Zealand finished third. in 1:44.01, and kept the lead in World Cup slalom standings afsixth place in a slalom in Lillehammer, Norway, on Sunday, although ter seven of the season's eight races. she had led after the first run.

Chauvet and Coberger are the only two racers to finish all seven And on Monday, for the first time in a brilliant career, she failed slaloms so far. While Chauvet has to qualify for the second run in a giant slalom in Lillehammer. one victory, Coberger could clinch the slalom title without winning a

"If you ask me, I feel that's kind

of cheating," said Coberger, who collected 60 points for her third place and now has a total of 434 in But she blasted through the 63 But she blasted through the 63 gates down the Hovdehacken course in the second run, clocking the fastest time, 51.89 seconds.

"I was happy with my first run and I had a fantastic second run," in Are. Sweden. Schneider, the de-Schneider said. "I aheady had a fending slalom champion, has 390 good feeling during the morning inspection of the course." points and Chauvet is third, at 366 A victory is worth 100 points. Schneider failed to finish both the Hrovat had a slow second run of

52.97 and faded to fourth place with a combined time of 1:44.03. Anita Wachter of Austria finisbed fifth in 1:44.26 to strengthen

Schneider trailed the first-nm winner of Sunday's slalom in Lilleleader, Urska Hrovat of Slovenia, barmer, missed a gate in the first by 0.41 seconds and finished the nm and was disqualified.

her overall World Cup lead over Katja Scizinger of Germany, who does not race slaloms. Wachter has 1,155 points to Seizinger's 1,016. Renate Goetschl, the Austrian teenager who was the sensational

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DA	RD									
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Florida 5. Houston 6 Boltimore 4 Minnesota Kansas City 1, Philade Pitisburgh 3, St. Louis 1 Cincinnati 5, Detroit 4 Chicago White Son L.N.Y. Yo N.Y. Alets & Los Angeles 1 7 Taxos 7. Toronio 6 Oukland 7. Chicago Cuius 2 Allinguise III. Son Diago 4 Seattle 4. Son Francisco 1 California 4. Colorada 5. 10 beers split seven CRICKET ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL India VI. Zimbabwe Friday, in Faridabad, India - e H

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India; 249-7 148 overs! India: 249-7 (48 overs) Zimbabwe: IN2 off out (462 overs) India was by 67 russ: ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL Aostralia vs. New Zabland, limited Fridar, 46 Departin, New Zenton Aostrolia: 250-4 (50 overs)

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For the Record For the first time in the 121-year history of H Association Cup, both semifinals will be played. The two Sheffield clubs, United and Wednesday 3, followed hy the Arsenal-Tottenham game the will be at Wemhley. on May 15. Johan Cruyff, 45. in his fifth season as coac Barcelona, has signed a contract to stay with the on through the 1994-95 season, a club spokess reportedly will receive about 52 million a year. Kany Kesimiri, the U.S. discus champion in NCAA college champion, dropped his appeal of will be suspended for life, USA Track and Fiel tested positive for steroids in an out-of-competi-	at Wembley next month. , will play there oo April a cont day. The final also (AP) h of the soccer club FC European Cup champi- man said Friday. Cruyfi A 1989 and a three-time f a positive drug test and d said Friday. 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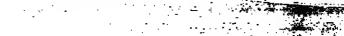
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ABOUT B

Page 17

SPORTS BASKETBALL

Another Court in March Shows Another Madness

By Robert Lipsyte New York Times Service

N EW YORK — The March Madness is upon us, when boys who will be boys are beloved beyond all reason. What better time to say that the verdict in the Glen Ridge, New Jersey, sex abuse case must not be regarded as a closure but as a call to action. This is the moment — as the National Collegiate Athletic Association



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basketball tournament spills across the sports pages and out of television screens; as young male college stu-dents on "scholarship" are promoted as roundball knights; as young women tarted in tights scream, dance, do splits; as fans paint their faces, cry,

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get drunk as middle-aged men endorse, commentate, count money - to make the connection between the certified madness of an athletic miniseries and the outlaw madness that occurred four years ago, also in

ministenes and the outlaw madness that occurred four years ago, also in March, in a suburban basement. All the boys, the innocent and the guilty and the undiscovered and the as yet untempted, come through the SportsWorld culture of violence. The jury this week that found three former high school football players guilty of sexually assaulting a retarded female acquaintance began a job that the rest of us need to finish. That was the legal trial. Now for the

Who should be indicted, called as witnesses? Were the athletes victims as

Who should be indicted, called as witnesses? Were the athletes victims as well as perpetrators? Who gave them the idea they were entitled to have their way with another person? Who failed to finish raising them? Should their parents, teachers, coaches, sportscasters, heroes go on trial now? What happened in Glen Ridge, one of the country's better suburbs, could happen anywhere. It has. And it will, so long as young athletes are directed toward a horizon of state high school championships and NCAA tournaments and major league contracts and told that anything beneath that sight line doesn't count so long as you don't trip over it. that sight line doesn't count so long as you don't trip over it. Who tells them that?

Parents do. Parents are so glad their adolescents are contained by sport — that they won't be on the street after school or cruising the mall, that they'll come home too tired to drown the family in their hormones — that most will support almost anything a coach says. High school coaches do. They need to win, for ego or income. They use

their best players as much as possible, reinforcing that varsity syndrome of winning-is-all at the expense of teaching the advertised values of hard work and finding one's limits. They play ugly, if they have to, and they create a team cult in which all nonmembers, especially girls, are the Other. Cult members are protected from the general regulations. And you manipulate the boys with the presence of college recruiters.

College recruiters do. By years of letters and phone calls and visits they nourish the notion that athletes are special people, entitled to perks. When high school athletes are brought to check out a college, their guides are often pretty girls.

Girls do. Obviously people are still telling them their worth can be determined by the jock status of the

boys who like them. Even girls who seem to have judgment cluster around athletes because they are attractive and famous and generally more fun than nerds, at least in chool. And athletes are celebrated by the media.

We do. Telling these half-true stories aboot boys who worked their way out of the gutter and into the lineup of a school fighting for an NCAA berth, of boys who overcame cranky knees or prejudice against little guys to lead a team into the Final Four. And beyond.

So we have this decision: How will we respond to the mounting evidence that male athletes are disproportionately involved in exploitative, if not criminal, sexual

Will we continue to say boys will be boys? Will we forgive them because they entertain us? Will we ask more of them because we are will-

Pressed by Duke's Antonio Lang, Southern Illinois's Tyrone Bell lost the ball. Duke won, 105-70.

George Washington Ousts New Mexico in NCAA

MIDWEST REGIONAL

The fifth-seeded Cowboys (21-7)

snapped out of shump in which they lost three of their last four games.

Bryant Reeves scored a game-high

26 points for Oklahoma State and

drew five fouls on Jim Mellvaine,

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL

Northeast Louisiana (26-5) en-

Indians into hurrying or changing shots. They finished 32 of 71 (45.1

Iowa (23-8), the No. 4 seed, led only 37-32 at halftime as No. 13 seed Northeast Louisiana took ad-

control in the second half, moving

percent) from the field.

mon Deacons to victory.

its year 26-7.

Yinka Dare's inside strength and Kwame Evans's 3-pointers powered George Washington to an 82-68 upset of No. 21 New Mexico

oo Friday in the NCAA West Regional in Tucson, Arizona. The Colonials (20-8), seeded 12th, were making their first tour-nament appearance since 1961 and

only their third ever. lead third-seeded Massachusetts. A dunk by Dare, a 7-foot-1 (2.15iden't play organized basketball in high school, gave George Washing-ton a 68-55 lead. The Lobos cut it to 68-60 with 3:09 left on two free throws by Trent Heffner, but Dirkk Surles hit a 3-pointer to keep George Washington safely in front.

New Mexico (24-7), which had last played in the 1991 tournament, pulled within 51-49 with 12:35 left be giant-killers established by Princeton, coming back to within 51-48 with 1:49 to play. on Steve Logan's driving layup to

cap a 10-0 run. But Evans, who finished with 19 Indianapolis, Dwayne Morton and points, responded with his fourth Clifford Rozier scored 20 points of five 3-pointers and Sonni Hol-land added a layup for a 54-49 lead. EAST REGIONAL held off a late rally by Delaware

EAST REGUMAL Virginia 78, Manhattan 66: In Syracuse, New York, the sopho-more Cory Alexander tied his ca-reer-high with 27 points as Virginia (20-10) spoiled the Jaspers' long-(22-8). Louisville (21-8), the fourth seed, awaited return to the NCAA tournament a short stay. Manhattan (23-7) last appeared

rebouod basket and two free throws by Micah Edwards. But baskets by Minor and Brian Hopin the tournament in 1958, when the Jaspers defeated Jerry West's good and two free throws by Keith top-ranked West Virginia team. The Cavaliers, who used their LeGree helped Louisville to a 35-27 lead at the half. inside muscle to repeatedly limit Oklahoma State 74, Marquette the Jaspers to one shot, got 17 62: Fred Burley aod Brooks points from Junior Burrough, Alex-Thompson powered a late surge to ander, who hit four 3-pointers, help the Cowboys pull away from Marquette in the final minutes. matched his previous scoring high

set against Maryland and Charles- 14 points in the first half as the Demon Deacons took a 38-31 half-Virginia never trailed and held at time lead. The second team Allleast a six-point lead throughout the second half.

American picked up his third foul early in the second half, but then Owens stepped forward. He had 16 Massachusetts 54, Pennsylvania 50: Michael Williams, playing for the first time since breaking his of his points after intermission.

In games played Thursday: Santa Clara, 64, No. 6 Arizona shooting hand five games ago, had three 3-pointers in the second half to 61: In the West Regional in Salt Lake City, Santa Clara (19-11), a Williams, who broke his right little-known team out of the West hand Feb. 27 against West Virginia and played with his hand taped, made the first two of his long only the second time in NCAA jumpers in a 16-2 run that gave the tournament history that a 15thseeded team knocked off a No. 2. Vanderbilt 92, Boise State 72: 14th-ranked Minutemen (24-6) a 42-32 lead with 11:17 to play. Penn Billy McCaffrey, in his first NCAA (22-5), the lvy league champion, lived up to the reputation of wouldgame since helping Duke win the 1991 championship, scored 20 of his 26 points in the second half to carry Vanderbilt (27-5). Temple 75, Missouri 61: Aaron McKie and Eddie Jones scored 24

Louisville 76, Delaware 70: In points each for the Owls (18-12), who used a scrambling, trapping defense to force the Tigers (19-14) apiece as 15th-ranked Louisville into 22 turnovers.

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North Carolina 85, East Carolina 65: In the East Regional in Win-ston-Salem, North Carolina, Eric used consecutive 3-point baskets by Greg Minor, James Brewer and Morton to take a 25-17 lead mid-Mootross scored 17 points as North Carolina (29-4) gave Dean Smith a record 50th NCAA tournaway through the first half. The ment victory. Derrick Phelps, in-Blue Hens closed within 29-25 on a jured in the ACC semifinals, returned and played 15 minutes, scoring six points.

Rhode Island 74, Purdue 68: Glenn Robinson, the Big Ten scoring leader, had 36 points but got little help from his Purdue (18-10) teammates. Carlos Cofield had seven points in a 19-9 run that lifted Rhode Island (19-10) from a 43-42 deficit to a 61-52 lead.

Duke 105, Southern Illinois 70: In the Midwest Regional in Roesmount, Illinois, Bobby Hurley and Duke opened defense of their consecutive national championships by crushing Southern Illinois (23-

The Blue Devils (24-7) made 14 of 19 shots from 3-point range, shot 63.2 percent overall and enjoyed Iowa 82, Northeast Louisiana 69: their most lopsided postseason victory since 1990. Hurley had 25 points - including six 3-pointers down the nation's best shooting - and seven assists.

California 66, LSU 64: With the game tied at 64 and time running out, Jason Kidd took the ball at the 3-point line, spun his way into the lane and past two defenders and put up a twisting one-hander that banked in with one second left to give California (20-8) the victory. The shot capped a 16-point, sevenvantage of 16 lowa mmovers to assist. seven-rebound, five-steal stay close. But Iowa quickly took performance for Kidd.

Seton Hall 81, Tennessee State 59: In the Southeast Regional

An Unsteady Georgetown Wins Its NIT Baptism Providence 73, James Marison Clemson, South Carolina, Devin 61: In Providence, Rhode Island, Gray had 23 points and Andre Borebounds for Old Dominion (21-7). VCU, down by 11 in the second The Associated Press Georgetown, a stranger in a strange land after 14 straight years

half, pulled to 70-68 with 39 seconds left. Jackson then hit two free throws. Sherron Mills led VCU (20-lo) with 24 points and 14 rebounds. Boston College 87, Niagara 83: In Niagara Falls, New York, Ger-Iost in the NIT's first round. The In State of the NIT's first round the NIT's first round. The In State of the NIT's first round the State of the NIT's first round. The In State of the NIT's first round the State of the NIT's first round. The In State of the NIT's first round the St 10) with 24 points and 14 rebounds. Boston College 87, Niagara 83: In Niagara Falls, New York, Gerrod Abram scored 22 points and Howard Eisley had 20 in a tough test for Boston College (17-12). The cent

Eagles trailed 42-36 at the balf.

Franklin Western scored 20 points and the Friars (18-11) played gritty Dukes, who shot 52.3 percent this season, were limited to 39.6 per-

mingham beat Alabama in the first meeting between the schools. Southwest Missouri State 56, St.

> seph's to 24 percent shooting in a defensive struggle. The Bears limit-ed St. Joseph's (18-11) to seven In Nashville, Tennessee, Acie Earl scored 24 points and Iowa shut points in the first 12 minutes of the second half. Johnny Murdock's 10 points led the winners (19-10), who hit just 35 percent of their shots. tered the game hitting 52.4 percent of its field goals, but Earl forced the

Marquette's 7-foot-1 (2.15-meter) center, in six minutes, Joseph's 34: In Springfield, Missou-ri, Southwest Missouri held St. Jo-

Hopefuls as Threats for Some Expos and Reds

The Hoyas led, 38-34, at halftime The Associated Press even though the Sun Devils scored Several veterans are starting to worry just a manager, Felipe Alou. the last 15 points. By the time Arilittle about their job security. Catcher Tim Laker of Montreal and pitcher Tim Pugh of Cincinnati both had performances Thursday that went a long way to-ward helping them stay in the big leagues. Laker, trying to win a job as Montreal's starting catcher, had two hits and drove in two runs as the Expos beat the Atlanta Braves, 8-2, in a game shortened to 5½ in-nings by rain in West Palm Beach, Florida. Laker, who played 28 games with the Expos last season, raised his spring-training average to .357. "He really showed up at this camp like

someone who wants the job," said the Expos' striking out 11, in 16 innings this spring, manager, Felipe Alou. "Armstrong is pitching well," said the Mar-

The Cincinnati Reds got another solid per-formance from Pugh in a 5-4 victory over er people. He's pitching as a pitcher."

Alabama-Birmingham 58, Ala-bama 56; In Tuscaloosa, Alabama,

Clemson 84, Aoburn 72: In seconds left, to help Alabama-Bir-

vain added 21, helping Clemson overcome a second-half raily by

Stanley Jackson scored 17 points, including two free throws with nine

ing to give them more:

In its way, the Glen Ridge jury said, You boys have no special entitlement, you cannot be waived through the moral toll booths just because you represent us in sports.

But as symbolic as the verdict may seem to be, it was a legal decision, and it stands for this case only. It was not a closure, it was a call to action to, to carve a lucid moment from March Madness and think about what you expect from the boys.

zona State completed its 29-5 run in the second half, the Sun Devils were up, 48-43.

in the National Collegiate Athletic

Association tournament, joined the

The Hoyas opened with a 78-68 victory over Arizona State in Tem-pe, Arizona, in the first round

Thursday. It was no work of art,

but Coach John Thompson is tak-

room at half time that we played the best half of basketball we've played

all year, and we played the worst half of baskethall we've played all year," he said, "All in the same

"I told the team in the locker

NTT successfully.

ing what he can get.

The second half brought a little more consistency, and a lot of the Georgetown freshman Othella Harrington. He finished with 18 rebounds and scored 21 of his 25 points to send the Hoyas (17-12) into the next round.

Old Dominion 74, VCU 68: In Norfolk, Virginia, Keith Jackson scored 26 points and freshman Odel Hodge had 16 points and 10 Detroit in Plant City, Florida, Pugh (1-0) extended his scoreless-inning

streak to nine and is now the leading candidate for the fifth starter's spot. Against the Tigers, he allowed two hits in five innings, lowering his carned-run average to 0.64.

Florida got another a strong pitching performance from Jack Armstrong, who worked five innings for the first time this spring. He gave up four hits, struck out three and walked one against Houston.

He has allowed only one earned run, while

Bo Jackson went one for three for the Chicago White Sox against the New York Yankees, diving head-first into second for a seventh-inning double. He caught his first fly balls in the outfield in more than two years.

Meanwhile, Butch Huskey's two-run triple in the seventh inning helped the New York Mets beat the Los Angeles Dodgers, 6-3, in a game shortened to seven innings by rain at Port St. Lucie, Florida. James Winters with 15:21 to go. Orlando, Florida, Seton Hall (28-6)

woo its 12th straight overall and its Wake Forest 81, Tennesseefifth straight NCAA first-round and Trelonnic Owens controlled game. Terry Dehere led the Pirates with 19 points.

Non Deacons to victory. Rogers scored 26 points and Ow-State 52: Mark Bell had 18 points ens had 22 for fifth-seeded Wake and a team-high nine rebounds as Forest (20-8). Tennessee-Chatta- seventh-seeded Western Kentucky 000ga, the Southern Conference (25-5) beat Memphis State (20-12). champion and No. 12 seed, ended its year 26-7. Rodney Newsome shot an airball

Rogers, after a slow start, scored with 1.5 seconds left.

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DAVE BARRY

Read On, Cat Lovers

MIAMI — Today's animal topic is: Cat Care. Over the years, many cat lovers have asked me: "Dave how come you never write about cats? Is it because you

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don't LIKE cats? Is it because cats are vicious unprincipled household parasites that will stroll up to the person who has fed them for 17 years and, without provocation. claw this person's shin flesh into lasagna? Is it because they are lazy. ungrateful, hairball-spewing . . ." O.K., so I do not harbor a great

fondness for cats. But I intend to change my ways, because I sincerely, in my heart, want to cash in on the wave of Cat Mania that is sweeping the United States. The cause of this wave is of course the Clinton family cat, Socks Rodham Clinton, who was confirmed as Official White House Pet following

lengthy Senate bearings in which it was determined that he had never been Wi knowingly employed illegal aliens. So today I'm going to repart some exciting developments in cat SI

care. I'm nnt making these developments up; they were all brought to my attention hy alert cat-loving readers, starting with a newspaper ad Inr: the Cat Tub.

GE WELL I The Cat Tuh ad has a photo-graph of a cat sitting inside a wire basket; the cat's head and front comp Par the de paws are sticking out the top, through a loose collar. The basket Borus first-e has been suhmerged, up to the cat's tias ev neck, in a clear plastic cylinder filled with water. There's a hose semifi · In I attached to a kitchen faucet so that Parma water circulates around the cat, like legs a Wemt a washing machine. You just KNOW how much the cat is enjoying this. The cat is staring at the Ma camera, clearly thinking: "Some-how, someday, I am going in evolve in the point where I can nrder a SU! Britai handgun hy mail and GET EVEN for the with the person who invented this." The I called up this person, a San Diego architectural draftsman 'kob) 1 SECOR samed Brad Davis, who told me that he invented the Cat Tuh five years ago for his cat, Juan, when he (Juan) developed a flea prohlem. Ak OS/ "I had to bathe him a lnt, and it Friday was VERY difficult," he said, "Cats go ballistic when you put them in non-J; water. And they have claws." Ake

Davis said that the Cat Tub re-Kyoki strains the cat "very humanely," so that it has no choice but to sit there and get clean and hate you. Davis claims that most cats seem to ad-just. "O. K., they don't LOVE it," he said. "But they TOLERATE it."

п Another new wrinkle in cat hygiene was brought to my attention via a newspaper article concerning a senior citizen talent show in Sanford, Florida. The show featured an act hy a woman named Harriett Boyd, her cat Streaky and her small

dog The article states: "The little dog ran around the stage while Boyd held the car draped over her shoulder, made it sit and stay on a stand while she walked away and vacuumed it. "Yes, she vacuumed the cat. in

its obvious pleasure. She rubbed the roaring attachment over the cat's back while it stretched in luxurious appreciatinn."

Needless to say, this act won the silver talent medal.

Anyway, let's say you have washed and vacuumed your cat. and now you'd like to give it a nice meal. But let's say, fur one reason or another, your cat has no teeth. In this case you will want in purchase a product featured in an advertisement with a picture of a scientificooking device, next to which is the following headline:

"Only the Polytron reduces an entire mouse to a soup-like bomog-enate in 30 seconds."

Like most people, I have always vearned for such a capability, so I called the manufacturer, Brinkmann Instruments, and spoke with a custnmer service representative named Jeanette. She told me that the Polytron is used fur laboratory sample preparation by the scientif ic community, which is constantly striving tn achieve important breakthroughs in mankind's ability to do stuff to mice.

'lt's kind nf like a very strong food processor," she said. I asked her if any cat owners had

bought Polytrons so they could provide their pers with nutritious Liquid Mouse Treats, and she said she didn't think so, because the hasic model costs more than \$4,000. This is a lot of money fur the average civilian, but your more affluent cat-loving individuals and institutions could easily afford a Polytron, I understand that the White House has ordered six,

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

Terence Blanchard: A Suite for Malcolm

By Mike Zwerin International Herald Tribuni

PARIS - Staring out the window of his high school classroom window, Terence Blanchard thought: "Why can't we deal with Bird?"

Who cares how Mozart connected to the art and architecture of his time? European history was totally irrelevant to this African-American trumpet player growing up in New Orleans. What did all those foreign cultures in distant lands have to do with him? Except, maybe, for "Night In Tunisia."

Terence Blanchard cut classes in high school to play trumpet with Lionel Hampton and he dropped out during his second year at Rutgers University to join Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers. It was 1982, he was 19, they immediately left for a 10-week tour of Europe. His education was about to begin.

In Europe with Blakey (he replaced Wynton Marsalis), he suddenly understood what rococo was. Walking the streets, "baroque" was no longer nnly a word in a book he did nnt want to read. Musicians playing Bach suites in the Paris Metro were merely reflecting their culture. It seems so obvious now; it was a revelation then. He called his mother and told her that all people are the same, their culture forms their individuality. Until now, history for Blanchard had more or less begun with Louis Armstrong. He wondered why he had not been taught about the relevance of the music of his birthplace and how it reflected 20th-century America just as Beethoven reflected 19th-century Europe. He wondered why hadn't he been made to understand the importance of the connectinn between culture and music

The more he thought about it, the more he understood how it had been so easy fur his peers to stray from their own culture during the '70s. Fusion, with its simplistic binary bear, with no history whatsoever, replaced tradi-tions going back hundreds of years. Well and fine, but people continued to call it jazz whereas actually it was about cash. And then he thought that the aberration itself mirrored the core of the dominant culture all too well, perhaps better than the American 20th-century form of classical music it was ripping off. It was a vicious circle. The music based on cash reflect-

ed a cash-oriented society. Ergo, the lie became the truth. On the other hand, intelligent improvised music continued to be invented despite lack of encouragement, and it reflected a deeper strain of the culture. The marketplace was burying these people. He could not understand how Woody Shaw and Clifford Brown could have played the trumpet with such depth and agility and have such a small place in the history books. Put them back in the mix and the U.S. suddenly seems more cultured. Why is Woody Shaw not required listening?

Someone in a position of power decides that Clifford Brown is "not happening," and he is put in a small box not considered essential to an understanding of our life and times. The box gathers dust. When he was a kid, Blanchard and his friends listened to "Purple Haze." Nobody asked what to call it, it was just cool, it needed no definition. That universality is gone. He decided that if he ever formed his own band, he would try and bring it back. Music is chopped into little pieces with names like "urban contemporary." Most people have absolutely no idea what that means; it means absolutely nothing to Blanchard (except as a suphe-mism for black). Young musicians try to tailor their merchandise to the name the record industry is pushing today.



"What I like about Spike is that he's learning," says Blanchard, who did the music for Lee's "Malcohn X."

Being signed up by a multinational has come to be a major motivation, as strong as the music. Blanchard, 31, was signed by Columbia in his early 20s, he says he did not lohby for it and was amazed when it happened.

Blanchard's "Suite for Malcolm X," soon to be released on Sony, unites African and European elements effortlessly. It reflects contemporary urbanity, aiming at your son not your fears or ignorance. The fact that he honestly believes such abstraction and complexity to be commercial compliments the listener's intelligence, al-though you wonder whether he isn't overestimating it.

Music is going through a period reflecting what he calls a "high level of mediocrity." This troubles him, because at the same time, all nf a sudden, he's being called an "artist." Everybody who makes a pop record is referred to as an artist nowadays, he's touchy about that. What is an artist, and what does it have to do with him? If he is an artist, what was Mozart? Superficial banalities served up by artists are promoted as though they are the essence of hucidity. Only the surface of jazz is dealt with by the media. The myriad of expression underneath the surface is not exposed to the

mass public. The veneer is perceived as substance. Blanchard feels "raped, deprived, stripped." He still believes in the notion of the American Dream in which people are rewarded for their effort and their talent; "That shows you how naive I am. I still think that if musicians are sincere, if there's honesty and intelligence in what they do, people will relate to it on some level. After all, who wants Picasso knockoffs? I just try to be honest with myself, so that I'm not out there playing something people will automatically like and get paid and go home." Spike Lee heard Blanchard play with Blakey and hired

him to teach Denzel Washington to mime trumpet playing in "Mo' Better Blues," and he played himself on the soundtrack. He wrote the music for "Malcohn X," even though writing film music was not on his agenda. Although his contribution is neither spectacular nor extended, the political and sociological scope of the film allowed him to apply what he had learned growing into an adult as an innocent abroad. He would like to do it again. His collaboration with Lee is based on "my trying to get

on Spike's nerves as much as possible, I keep trying to pin him down. Well, what exactly are you trying to tell me?" Directors are visual, they can be very vague verbally. Composets tear their hair out. They don't know how to express what kind of music they want, although they will not hesitate to say 'that's not what I wanted' afterwards. What I like about Spike is that he's learning, he gets bener with each film. Working with somebody like that, you get better yourself.

"I still consider myself a jazz trumpet player, I don't find the term the least bit limiting. But writing for the movies is something that could be satisfying - I should say gratifying, musicians are never satisfied."

PEOPLE

A Photo Opportunity **Backfires on Fergie**

John Bryan, the Duchess of York's financial adviser with whom she was caught smoothing topless last year, drove a hard bargain for a set of glamorous pictures of the duchess to run with a story in Harpers and Queen magazine. Too hard. The magazine pulled out of a deal after weeks of hagging over a fee for "legal expenses," according to Vicki Woods, the editor, and set up its own photo session. Woods said Prince Annew's estranged wife turned up looking "haggard and tense with wide worked eyes and wet hair scraped back..., and a hole in her black opaque tights." And she sounded prevish, protesting that she was the scapegout for the failed marriage of Prince Charles and Princess Diana. "It's always me who gets the blame for this kind of thing." Woods quoted the duches as saying. "I've been the scapegon of the Waleses for the past for VERIS."

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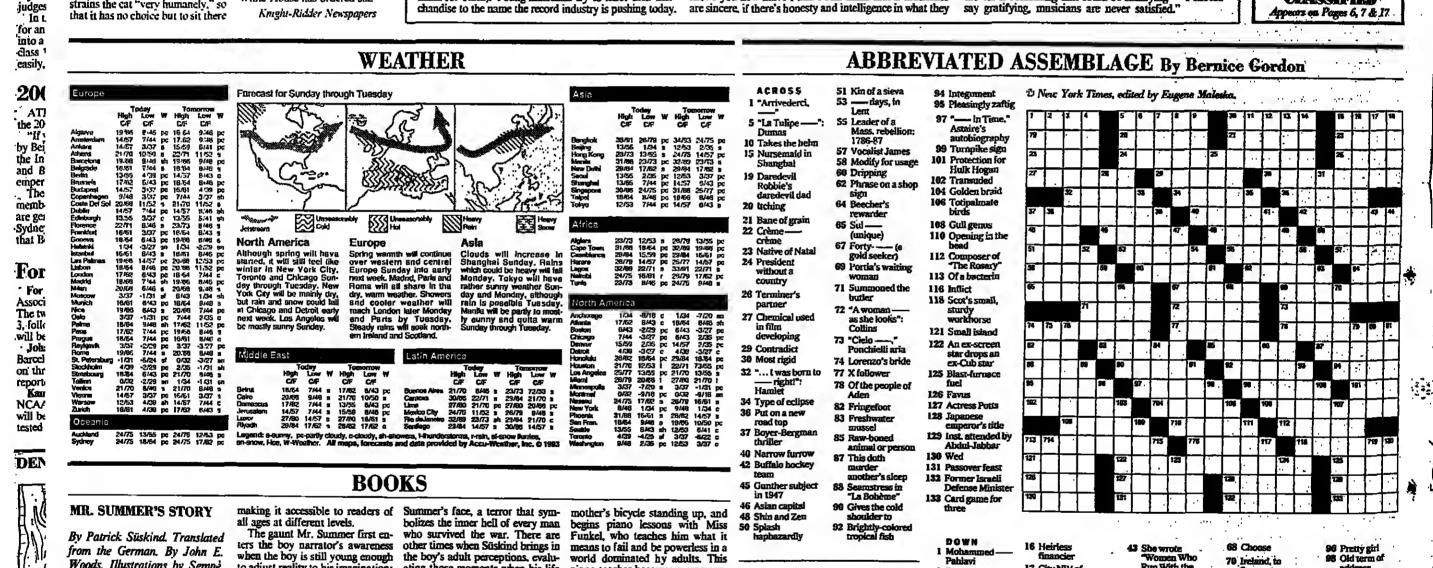
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Princess Anne, who married December, is pregnant, the Daily Express reports. She has two chi-dreat by her first marriage, to Cap-tain Mark Phillips: Peter, 15, and Zana, 12.

The 22-year marriage of William H. Masters and Virginin Johnson, pioneer researchers into the physiology of sex, is officially over. They separated last year. 0:

Wouldn't you expect Eddle Mar-phy to stage his wedding at some other remote spot, like my other self-respecting superstar? But no. Murphy and the model Nicole Mitchell opted for a black-tic source at the Plaza Hotel in New York, mere blocks from the headquarter of every wire service, photo syndicase and paparažzi petrol in the Western world. The guests erpressed surprise — maybe even shock - that this day had come Murphy, 31, has long housed a repu-tation as a marriage-haters. Maybe the director Robert Townsend has the answer. "He got smarter in his, old sec."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 6, 7 & 17.



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from the German. By John E. Woods. Illustrations by Sempe 128 pp. \$17. Knopf.

Reviewed by Ursula Hegi

WHAT appears to be, initially, a gentle tale about a boy's encounter with an eccentric re-5 cluse, Mr. Summer, unfolds intn a chilling account of growing up in postwar Germany. Although Ger-NOW man-born Patrick Süskind makes only a few references to the war -"a tree from which people said an old Nazi had hung himself" --- the horror, silence, and hardship nf the postwar years run throughout his third book, "Mr. Summer's Story," in a deep and constant current,

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when the boy is still young enough the boy's adult perceptions, evaluto adjust reality to his imagination: ating those moments when his life I "was so light I could fly —no, I'm connected to Mr. Summer's 40 nut lying, I really could fly back years earlier. This weave of adult then — or at least almost ... " and child voice, established from then - or at least almost and child voice, established from Drawn to climbing high trees, the boy forms his view of the world

the beginning, is highly effective. Though the boy's mother's gives and of his village from that angle. him a word for Mr. Summer's con-From his nest of hranches, he fredition -claustrophobia - and his quently sees Mr. Summer walking father educates him to the meaning always walking - alone across of the word - "it consists of two the landscape, around the lake, parts, claustrum and phobia" from dawn till night. the boy has to understand it for "Why can't you just leave me in himself as "not-being-able-to-stay-

peace?" is the one full sentence the in-your-room" and "having-toboy will ever hear from Mr. Sumrun-around-outside." mer, who refuses shelter during a With the years, the boy experi-

devastating hailstorm. Even as a ences his first passionate crush on Caroline Kückelmann (who barely adult, the boy will be haunted by that sentence and the terror in Mr. notices him), learns to ride his

means to fail and be powerless in a world dominated hy adults. This piano teacher becomes a representative of German authority at its worst. When the boy is finally able to express his loathing at her abuse Süskind shows the unliness of a system which insists that the adult si always right. Süskiod's unique, evocative

prose in this many-layered story resonates like a much lunger work, with the mystery and pain of being born into a country encumbered by history.

Ursula Hegi, who grew up in Germany, teaches in the M. F. A. program as Eastern Washington University and is the author of several books, wrote this for The Washington Post

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